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AFWL-TR-81-32, Vol. I

AFWL-TR-81-32 Vol. I



# NUCLEAR BLAST RESPONSE COMPUTER PROGRAM

Volume I of III Program Description

J. A. McGrew, et al.

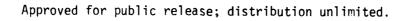
Douglas Aircraft Company 3855 Lakewood Blvd. Long Beach, CA 90846

August 1981

**Final Report** 







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AIR FORCE WEAPONS LABORATORY Air Force Systems Command Kirtland Air Force Base, NM 87117 AFWL-TR-81-32

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20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number)

The VIBRA-6 computer program is a digital computer program developed to determine the response of aircraft to nuclear explosions when flying at subsonic speeds. It is similar to the VIBRA-4 program but uses the latest Doublet-Lattice Method for obtaining subsonic aerodynamic forces for arbitrary lifting surface-body configurations. The Doublet-Lattice procedure has been extended to account for the moving blast wave by considering it as a traveling gust. The nuclear blast representation remains the same as that used in the (over)

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#### 18. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES (Continued)

This report is divided into three volumes: Volume I contains the overall program descriptions and method of analysis, the input and output data descriptions, the program operation and a sample problem. Volume II details the unsteady aerodynamic procedure and Volume III contains the program listings.

### 20. ABSTRACT (Continued)

VIBRA-4 program but the method of solution of the equations of motion has been changed from that of numerical integration of quasi-steady equations of motion to a Fourier transform procedure to move from frequency domain solutions to time history solutions. The concept of dynamic core has been introduced to the program thus removing any restrictions on the size of the aircraft idealization which can be analyzed.

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#### **PREFACE**

This report was prepared by the Douglas Aircraft Company, Long Beach, California, under Contract DNA 001-75-C-0216 and documents the overall program descriptions and method of analysis, the input and output data descriptions, the program operation and a sample problem. This work was performed under Program Element NWE D 62704H, Project N99QAXA, Task Area E500, Work Unit 04 and was funded by the Defense Nuclear Agency under: RDT & E RMSS Code B342075464N99QAXAE50004H2590D. Funding of this effort was also supported by the Air Force Weapons Laboratory under: Program Element 62601F, Project 8809, Task 03, Work Unit 40. Inclusive dates of research and development were May 1975 through June 1976.

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Inclusive dates of research and development were August 1976 through
August 1977.

Volume II of this report details the unsteady aerodynamic procedure and Volume III contains the Fortran listing of the program.

J. A. McGrew was the program technical director for this task.

The technical development was performed by J. P. Giesing and T.P. Kalman with the assistance of Dr. W. P. Rodden. The programming effort was carried out by T. P. Kalman and H. H. Croxen.

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#### SECTION I

#### INTRODUCTION

The VIBRA-6 computer program is similar to earlier versions of VIBRA (Vehicle Inelastic Bending Response Analysis) which were programs designed to calculate the structural response of aircraft exposed to a nuclear blast. Specifically, the present program is an extension of VIBRA-4 (Ref. 1) for response analysis of arbitrary wing-body configurations at subsonic speeds. Aerodynamic interference is accounted for among nonplanar lifting surfaces; e.g., wing, stabilizer, canard and fin, and among slender lifting bodies; e.g., fuselage, nacelle, and external stores. At present, VIBRA-6 has no capability for response analysis at supersonic speeds, and VIBRA-4 continues to provide for that requirement.

The primary extension is in the area of subsonic aerodynamic loads with the moving blast wave considered as a travelling gust. The aerodynamic loads for wing-body interference are based on the extensions of the Doublet-Lattice Method for nonplanar lifting surfaces to include slender body theory and the Method of Images to account for interference (Refs. 2 and 3).

<sup>1.</sup> Hobbs, N.P., Zartarian, G., and Walsh, J.P., A Digital Computer Program for Calculating the Blast Response of Aircraft to Nuclear Explosions, Air Force Weapons Laboratory, Report No. AFWL-TR-70-140, Vol.I, April 1971.

<sup>2.</sup> Giesing, J.P., Kalman, T.P., and Rodden, W.P., Subsonic Unsteady Aerodynamics for General Configurations; Part II-Application of the Doublet-Lattice Method and the Method of Images to Lifting-Surface/Body Interference, Air Force Flight Dynamics Laboratory, Report No. AFFDL-TR-71-5, Part II, April 1972.

<sup>3.</sup> Giesing, J.P., Kalman, T.P., and Rodden, W.P., "Subsonic Steady and Oscillatory Aerodynamics for Multiple Interfering Wings and Bodies," J. Aircraft, Vol. 9, No. 10, pp. 693-702, 1972.

Volume I of this report contains the overall technical and program description. Volume II of this report documents the modifications to Reference 2 to add the travelling gust field, improvements in the aerodynamic influence coefficients, and changes in the aerodynamic load output. Volume II also contains discussions of the aerodynamic modelling of an entire aircraft with a simple example configuration as well as the details of the aerodynamic program subroutines.

The solution method for the transient response has been changed from the method in VIBRA-4 of numerically integrating the equations to an inverse Fourier transform method. The early versions of VIBRA considered structural inelasticity and large disturbances, but VIBRA-4 restricted the structure to elastic deformations while still considering large disturbances in the rigid body response motion. Experience with VIBRA-4 has indicated that particularly for large bomber or tanker aircraft, if primary structural failure occurs, it generally occurs before substantial changes in the Eulerian angles. The further restriction to small disturbances permits VIBRA-6 to utilize linear response analysis techniques that are also consistent with the assumptions of the linearized aerodynamic analysis. The theoretical aerodynamic loads are not known for arbitrary transient motions but are only known for harmonic motions; i.e., in the frequency domain. The appropriate linear response analysis method is therefore a Fourier transform method, and Zartarian (Ref. 4) has demonstrated the feasibility of calculating transient blast loads by the Doublet-Lattice Method and Fourier trans-

<sup>4.</sup> Zartarian, G., Application of the Doublet-Lattice Method for Determination of Blast Loads on Lifting Surfaces at Subsonic Speeds, Air Force Weapons Laboratory, Report No. AFWL-TR-72-207, January 1973.

forms. The frequency response of the vehicle in a harmonic travelling gust field becomes the fundamental part of the solution. From the time history and orientation of the blast overpressure and its following travelling gust, the Fourier transform of the gust field may be calculated. The product of the vehicle frequency response and the transform of the gust field is the Fourier transform of the transient response of the vehicle to the blast. Its inverse transform is the desired transient response.

The assumed linearity of the system permits superposition of the blast response loads with the loads in trimmed flight. The trimmed maneuvering conditions considered are level flight or a symmetrical pull-up or pushover with the velocity vector horizontal at the time of blast wave intercept (as in VIBRA-4), and a level, climbing, or descending steady turn (VIBRA-4 considered the steady turn at constant altitude). A new trim solution is provided that is based on the aerodynamic influence coefficients from the wing-body theory. Angle of attack and elevator setting are determined for a given speed, load factor, elevator, rudder, and aileron settings are determined for a given speed, load factor, rate of climb, and altitude in the steady turning meneuvers. The final equilibrium loads on the aircraft are then the sum of the elastic aircraft trimmed flight loads and the incremental loads due to the dynamic perturbation response.

The interaction between the response caused by the blast loading and the autopilot can be a critical problem and has not been considered in previous versions of VIBRA. This interaction can cause significant stresses as the autopilot attempts to restore the disturbed vehicle to its initial trimmed flight condition. The autopilot is included in the system by adding the transfer functions of the autopilot components. These equations relate the signals sensed from the vehicle motion; e.g.,

by rate gyros or accelerometers, to the motions of control surfaces commanded by the active control system. The additional equations are written as transfer functions which are expressed as ratios of polynomials in the Laplace transform variable and become ratios of polynomials in the frequency domain which then may be used to augment the aeroelastic equations of motion.

The internal structural loads (called integrated loads) are found by integrating the resultants between the applied aerodynamic loads (from the gust and the induced motion) and the inertial reactions (called equilibrium loads). The structural loads are shears and moments (bending moments and torques) and are obtained by numerical integration of the pressure loads at the aerodynamic panel and body points and the inertial loads at the structural mass points. Internal loads can be calculated for any or all of the components of the vehicle; i.e., the wing, stabilizer, fin, fuselage, nacelles, pylons, etc., and at as many stations as desired. The internal loads may also be converted into stresses by providing a stress transformation matrix containing the necessary section property data at each load station.

An option has also been included for experimental correlation studies. The measured blast characteristics can be input and the time histories of pressures at the transducer locations can be calculated and compared with the measurements. The assumption is made that the model is rigid.

The concept of dynamic core has been utilized throughout, thus restricting the limitations of problem size only to that of computer capacity.

Volume III of this report contains the program code listings.

#### SECTION II

#### **GENERAL THEORY**

The VIBRA-6 computer program is a modularized extension of the VIBRA-4 program. It consists of twelve principal modules. Output data from four major modules, as explained below, may be saved on tape, at the option of the user, so that subsequent runs will not require recalculation of the same data. The twelve module interactions and the saved data are shown in Figure 1. Additional modules for further extensions of capability may be inserted with relative ease in computer programs organized in this fashion, since each module is a stand-alone subprogram with the interfacing provided by the control module.

The VIBRA-6 program has been coded using the principles for a dynamic core allocation. The program has been coded so that the computer core required for execution of any specific solution consists only of that necessary for the program (using an efficient overlay) and the core required for the data associated with the largest module to be executed in the case. This results in a cost savings since the user is charged only for the core actually used.

Although Figure 1 serves to illustrate the efficiency of the modular program under the direction of the control module, a flow chart is necessary to show the logical flow of the computational sequence. The flow chart is shown in Figure 2. The flow chart shows the necessary steps in the transient response analysis by modal and Fourier transform methods. The steps in order include calculation of:

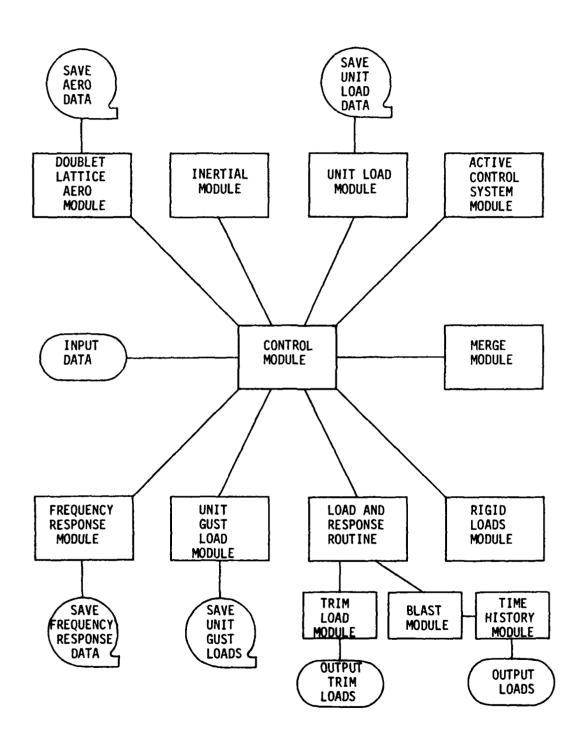


Figure 1. VIBRA-6 Modular Organization

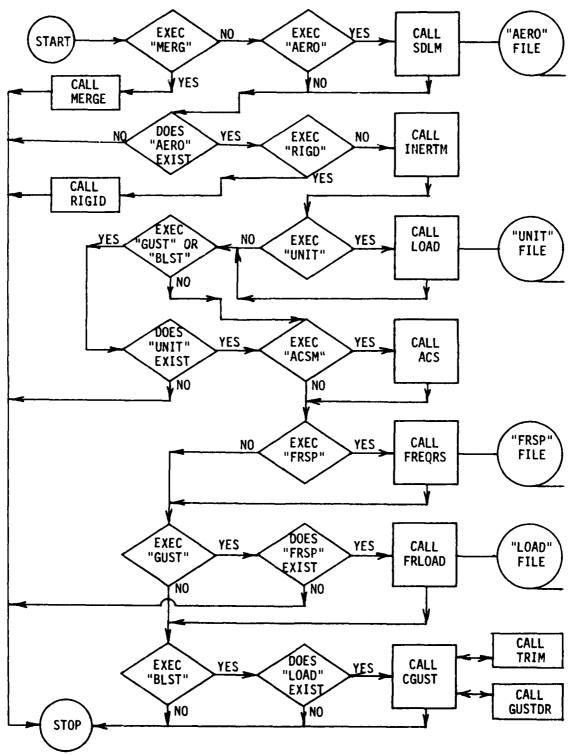


Figure 2. Program Analysis Flow Chart

- The generalized aerodynamic forces for motion and the harmonic travelling gust field and the physical aerodynamic forces for load calculations.
- 2. Generalized mass, stiffness and damping forces for the structure.
- 3. The integrated loads (i.e., the internal shears, bending moments and torques) caused by unit aerodynamic and inertial control point loads.
- 4. The transfer functions and modal data necessary to obtain additional terms in the modal equations of motion arising from the active control systems.
- 5. The frequency response of the vehicle modes to the unit harmonic travelling gusts of varying orientations.
- The symmetrical and antisymmetrical integrated loads for the unit gust.
- 7. The trim load distribution for level flight, a symmetrical pullup, or a climbing (or descending or level) steady turn.
- 8. The time history of the blast induced gust field velocities.
- 9. The Fourier transform of the blast time history, the inverse Fourier transform of the frequency response of the vehicle to the blast to obtain the transient time history of the response, and, finally, the iteration for the critical range.

The general theory for each of the computational steps is outlined below. The detailed equations are given later with the descriptions of the various modules.

The subsonic aerodynamic forces are calculated by the Doublet-Lattice Method and the Method of Images (Refs. 2 and 3). The aerodynamic influence coefficients are determined for harmonic motion, and the load distribution is found for the harmonic travelling gust field. Then using the aerodynamic mode shapes which are read in for each rigid body and vibration mode, or determined from inertial modes, internally, if the h- $\alpha$  modal input is used, and specified at the aerodynamic control points, the generalized aerodynamic forces are obtained for motion and for the gust field. The generalized forces correspond to unit generalized coordinates and a unit gust amplitude. These aerodynamic matrices are formed for a limited number of reduced frequencies and are dependent on the Mach number but are independent of the flight velocity. These data are saved on tape.

The generalized mass and stiffness matrices are calculated from the mass, frequency and inertial mode shape data. The mass matrix and the vibration frequencies are read in along with the rigid body and vibration mode shapes as specified at the mass points. The generalized mass matrix is found from the mass matrix and the modes; and the generalized stiffness is determined by the generalized mass and the vibration frequencies.

The integrated loads consist of the internal shears, bending moments, and torques at stations and in directions specified by the user. From the geometry of the structural model and the location of the mass points and aerodynamic panel and body points, the structural reactions are determined for unit values of the inertial and thrust forces and the aerodynamic forces, and unit generalized response. These integrated inertial loads and the integrated aerodynamic loads are saved separately on tape until

the inertial and aerodynamic load distributions are found in the response analysis from which the combined integrated inertial and aerodynamic loads are calculated for use in the stress analysis. Loads due to engine thrust are included also.

The active control system transfer functions are found and the kinematic relationships between sensed and commanded motion established with input data defining the sensed and driven degrees of freedom. These data are saved in core for subsequent use in the frequency response and unit gust load analyses.

At this point, all data have been independent of flight condition, with the exception of Mach Number.

The modal frequency response of the aircraft is found from the generalized mass, aerodynamic, and stiffness matrices and the active control system for unit gusts of all available orientations at a specified flight altitude and velocity. Symmetric and antisymmetric solutions are formed. These solutions are obtained at arbitrary user specified frequencies, with spline interpolation employed to obtain the aerodynamic forces at frequencies other than those used for the basic aerodynamic matrix calculations. These data are saved on tape.

The symmetric and antisymmetric integrated loads due to the unit gust are found from the modal frequency response and the unit load solutions for all orientations and saved on tape.

The availability of aerodynamic influence coefficients permits the

estimation of all the stability derivatives, including static aeroelastic behavior, that are necessary to solve for the trim condition. For the symmetrical case, the angle of attack and a symmetric trim mode permit calculation of the longitudinal stability derivatives and, with the velocity, ambient density, and load factor specified, the trim angle of attack and horizontal stabilizer (or elevator) deflection are calculated. The load distribution on the vehicle then follows. For the case of a steady turn, additional lateral-directional derivatives are required. These require the aileron, rudder (or its equivalent), and yaw rate modes. With the addition of these lateral-directional derivatives to the longitudinal set, the angle of attack, stabilizer, aileron and rudder deflections are determined for a given speed, ambient density, load factor and rate of climb. The load distribution on the aircraft again follows.

The blast induced gust time history is obtained for specified range and yield in the same fashion as in the VIBRA-4 program.

The Fourier transform of the blast time history is found numerically from the integral definition of the transform and the assumed or specified profile of the transverse blast velocity. The numerical evaluation of the integral is straightforward.

The product of the Fourier transform of the blast profile and the frequency response of the vehicle modes to the unit harmonic travelling gust is the Fourier transform of the transient response to the specified blast wave. The inverse transform of the product is therefore the desired time history of the modal responses. The numerical evaluation of the inverse transform integral is also straightforward and is similar to that

for the forward transform integral. Superposition of the loads due to maneuvering give the final integrated load time histories and stress time histories.

Numerical checks on the time histories of the integrated loads are made against input allowable loads or stresses and an estimate is made of the allowable peak gust velocity and overpressure. Iteration then is carried out (if desired) to establish the critical range for specified orientations and flight conditions.

Two coordinate systems are used in VIBRA-6. They are the Earth Fixed Axis System (EFAS) and the Aircraft Axis System (AAS). The AAS is used for definition of the aircraft geometry and determination of its modes, mass, and aerodynamics. Figure 3 illustrates the AAS system. The EFAS is used to position the AAS in space and establish the burst to aircraft relations as a function of time. Figure 4 shows the EFAS system. The aircraft is initially positioned at the input altitude at time zero (shock intercept) and out the  $Y_{\rm EFAS}$  axis a distance  $R_{\rm T}$  where  $R_{\rm T}$  is the turn radius (if the aircraft is in a turn). Time at time of burst is negative. Unlike VIBRA-4, the EFAS is fixed at sea level and the burst is located in space from the orientation direction cosines in the AAS system and the initial slant range at time of intercept. The assumption has been made that at distances from the burst, corresponding to damage thresholds for large subsonic aircraft, the shock front appears planar to the aircraft and the shock front is moving at sonic velocity.

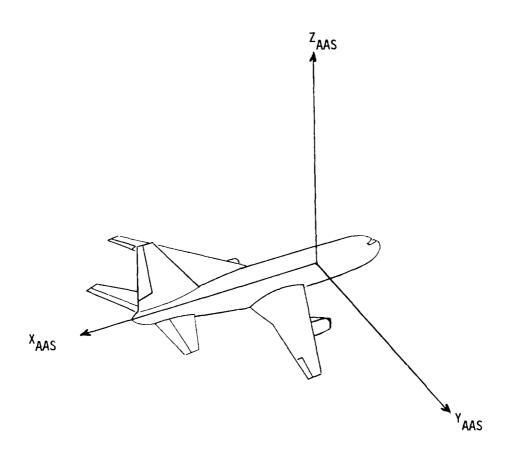


Figure 3. Aircraft Axis System (AAS)

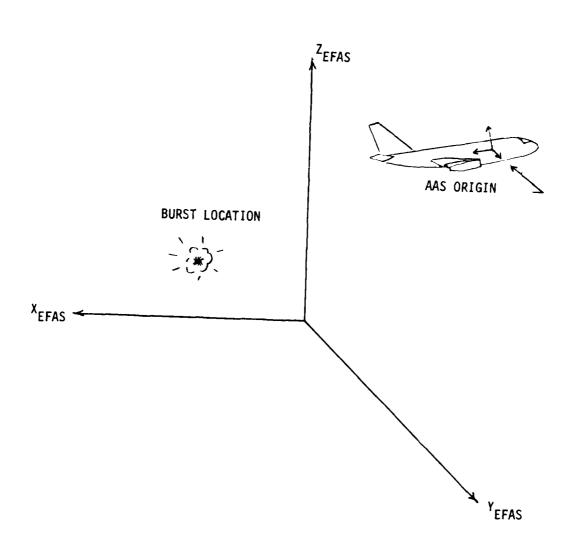


Figure 4. Earth Fixed Axis System (EFAS)

# SECTION III

#### MODULE DESCRIPTIONS

This section describes the operation of the various modules presently in VIBRA-6. Contained within each module description are the equations for the solutions. Nomenclature is defined as used.

In some instances matrix operations are shown in the figurative sense whereas the actual coding for the most part carries out such operations in a more efficient fashion.

## 1. CONTROL MODULE

This module serves to control program data flow and operation. All data necessary to the modular execution and dimensioning of the modules are read into this module. Data to any module have three sources at a given point of execution: the input data file (card or disk), core stored data, or generated data files (tape or disk). The modularization of the program allows the generation of a data base of files which may be reused for a specific aircraft configuration thus avoiding the necessity of recalculation of the majority of basic data necessary for final solution.

The input data file is divided into two classes: fixed data and run data. Fixed data are data which describe the basic configuration under analysis and are expected to vary the least, while run data varies from case to case. The collection of these data is called the Fixed Data Deck and the Run Data Deck. While the Fixed Data Deck must be available to the program during execution, only the data needed for execution during any single phase is used. Header cards are used within the Fixed Data Deck to define particular groupings of data.

The following input data file data comprise the Fixed Data Deck:

- · Data necessary for execution of the aerodynamic module.
- Data necessary for calculation of the generalized mass, stiffness and damping in the inertial module.
- Data necessary for calculating unit loads matrices in the unit loads module.

The following input data file data comprise the Run Data Deck:

- · Flight condition data.
- · Data necessary to define the active control system.
- Frequency data for the frequency response module.
- · Data for defining the maneuver condition.
- · Data for definition of the blast condition.

Generated data consist of stored arrays which result from execution of four of the modules. If these data are available to the program and so noted by the user, the program draws upon the files as necessary. Core data consist of data which are minimal in cost to generate and required in numerous parts of the overall program and thus are not saved as generated file data.

Figure 5 details the major routines called by the control module, each of which is the controlling routine of a module. Tables 1 and 2 illustrate the data requirements for each module and the data source. A more complete description of the data input, module by module, is contained in the module descriptions following. In these descriptions, input data file is referred to as 'card' input and generated data file is referred to as 'tape' data.

The analysis of an aircraft can be carried out with a single pass through the program. The suggested procedure for operation is to develop aerodynamics for a few Mach numbers, unit loads once, and cycle through the active system, frequency response, and unit gust load modules for as many airspeed/altitude conditions as required. Then, cycle through the trim, blast and time history modules only for maneuver and blast conditions as required.

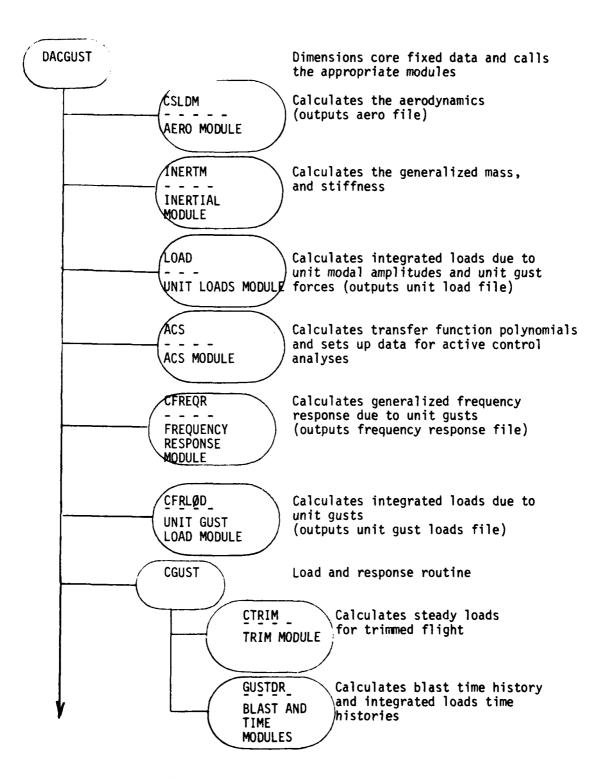


Figure 5. Control Module Routines

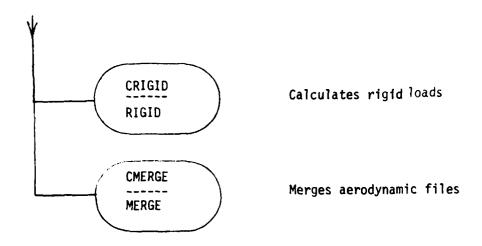


Figure 5 (cont'd). Control Module Routines

TABLE 7

MODULE EXECUTION REQUIREMENTS

FOR NEW DATA INPUT

	MODULE R = RERUN REQUIRED  AFFECTED FDD = FIXED DATA DECK DATA REQUIRED  RDD = RUN DATA DECK DATA REQUIRED						
MGDULE EXECUTED FOR NEW DATA	AERO	INERTIAL	ACTIVE CONTROL	UNIT LOAD	FREQUENCY RESPONSE	UNIT GUST LOAD	BLAST RESPONSE
AERODYNAMIC	FDD	R	R	R	R	R	R
INERTIAL		FDD	R	R	R	R	R
ACTIVE CONTROL			RDD		R	R	R
UNIT LOAD				FDD		R	R
FREQUENCY RESPONSE					RDD	R	R
UNIT GUST LOAD						RDD	R
BLAST RESPONSE							RDD

Note: Inertial module is always exercised with input of run data.

TABLE 2
BASIC DATA REQUIREMENT AND TRANSFER

	INPU'	FDD = FIXED RUN = RUN DA	Į.	OUTPUT	
MODULE	CARD DATA	CORE DATA	GENERATED DATA FILE	CORE DATA	GENERATED DATA FILE
AERODYNAMIC	(FDD) AERC GEOM. AERO MODES ORIENTATIONS REDUCED FREQ MACH NO.				AERO GEOM.  Do Do A FS, FA  SPÊHS, SPÊHA
INERTIAL	(FDD) MASS GEOM. MASS FREQUENCIES INERTIA MODES MODE DEF.			m g Moj MODE DEF.	
UNIT LOAD	(FDD) BEAM GEOM. INT'GD LOAD GEOM. LOAD ALLOW. STRESS DEF. MASS SPARSING MASS ORIENT. BOX SPARSING BODY SPARSING ENG. GEOM.	MASS GEOM. <sup>¢</sup> I <sup>M¢</sup> I	AERO GEOM. Dφ <sub>S</sub> , Dφ <sub>A</sub>		PIQ PAQS PAQA THRGNF THRLØD PINT STRESS
ACTIVE SYSTEM	(RDD) ACS KINEMATIC BLOCK DATA	φΙ		ACS KINEMATICS T <sub>S</sub> , T <sub>A</sub>	
FREQUENCY RESPONSE	(RDD) FREQUENCIES ALTITUDE AIRSPEED	m g T <sub>S</sub> , T <sub>A</sub> ACS KINEMATICS MODE DEF.	Zs, Za F <sub>S</sub> , F <sub>A</sub> SPLHS,SPLHA		q
UNIT GUST LOADS		T <sub>S</sub> , T <sub>A</sub> ACS KINEMATICS	q PIQ PAQS PAQA F <sub>S</sub> , F <sub>A</sub> PINT STRESS		P <sub>S</sub> , P <sub>A</sub> STRESS

TABLE 2 (cont)
BASIC DATA REQUIREMENT AND TRANSFER

MODULE	CARD DATA	CORE DATA	GENERATED DATA FILE	CORE DATA	GENERATED DATA FILE
TRIM	(RDD) MANEUVER DATA THRUST	MODE DEF. m α	PIQ PAQS PAQA THRGNF THRLØD	<sup>P</sup> STRIM <sup>P</sup> ATRIM	
	(RDD) ORIENTATIONS YIELD & RANGE MAX TIME ALLOWABLES	<sup>P</sup> STRIM <sup>P</sup> ATRIM	Ps, PA STRESS	<b>P</b> σ	

#### 2. AERODYNAMIC MODULE

The aerodynamic module SDLM has been modified from the computer program of Reference 2. The modifications to add a travelling gust field, improve the aerodynamic influence coefficients, and change the load output, are discussed in detail in Volume II of this report. The basic data requirements and output are summarized here for convenience. This module serves to provide the aerodynamic forces due to motion and the travelling gust and the generalized aerodynamic equations for solution of the blast response problem

The geometry required is that necessary to describe the lifting surfaces, the slender bodies, and the interference surfaces between the lifting surfaces and bodies. The lifting surfaces are idealized as plane panels with no thickness, camber, or twist, but with dihedral. Each lifting surface is subdivided into smaller trapezoidal lifting elements (boxes) arranged in strips parallel to the freestream such that box boundaries lie on surface edges, fold lines, and control surface edges. For coplanar or near-coplanar surfaces, e. g., a wing and tail, the boxes must be aligned in the streamwise direction. For non-coplanar surfaces alignment is not required if the perpendicular separation is more than one strip width. For intersecting surfaces the box edges must also be located at intersections, as in the case of a wing pylon.

The idealization of fuselages, nacelles, or external stores as slender bodies does not require geometric similarity to the actual body, but it is recommended that the best elliptical representation of the body cross-sectional area be used. The displacements of the body during motion are accounted for in the upwash and sidewash boundary conditions. All bodies, including jet engines, must be idealized as having pointed noses; however, a body need not

be closed at its downstream end and a suitable base area may be selected to approximate flow separation effects. In addition to the idealization of the body cross sections, the body length is divided into segments. Each segment is described by its length and width at each end. Smaller lengths are chosen where the body cross section is changing rapidly and in regions of maximum interference with lifting surfaces such as occur near the wing root or at a nacelle-pylon intersection.

The interference surface is a cylindrical tube with an elliptical cross section. All attached lifting surfaces are connected to this tube. Within this tube is placed a system of images of the external lifting elements, and the image system approximately negates the flow field at the body surface induced by lifting surfaces. The interference tube is segmented into elements by means of angular divisions around its circumference and streamwise divisions along its length. Since the interference elements increase the computational cost, their number should be limited, but they need only be used near lifting surface/body intersections and only upstream and downstream within a chord-length of the lifting surface. In situations in which high accuracy is not required, e.g., for small external stores, the interference elements might be eliminated altogether.

In addition to the geometry of the idealized aerodynamic configuration, the aerodynamic load calculation requires the normalwash distribution at the aerodynamic elements. The aerodynamic control points are located differently on the lifting surfaces and on the slender bodies. On the lifting surfaces, the normalwash control point is chosen at the three-quarter chord point of the centerline of each box and the lift acts at the one-quarter chord point. On the slender body elements, both the normalwash and lift (or side force)

are determined at the midpoint of the segment length. The deflections and slopes at these points are determined by a surface spline interpolation among a set of deflections of aerodynamic modes. The aerodynamic modes differ from the structural modes to the extent that they cover the lifting surfaces and slender bodies more completely, e.g., including the leading and trailing edges, whereas the structural modes give the deflections only at the mass points. The increased area covered by the aerodynamic modes improves the accuracy of interpolation for the normalwashes and deflections and, hence, the accuracy of the generalized aerodynamic forces. The aerodynamic modes correspond to the vehicle rigid body and elastic modes, the control surface and trim modes, and jig modes. The jig modes are necessary to establish the basic pitching moment and basic lift distributions over the vehicle, and they describe the positions from the reference aerodynamic planes of the actual chord lines of surfaces, (camber and twist), and local body pitch and surface pitch.

The aerodynamic influence coefficients (AIC's) of Reference 2 are useful either in a direct influence coefficient solution, which avoids modal convergence problems, or in the modal solution which consider many varying modes, e.g., modes that change because of design changes in stiffness or weight distribution.

Since the AIC's depend on the planform (and Mach number and reduced frequency) and not on the modes, the generalized aerodynamic forces are easily obtained from the AIC's,

$$[\mathscr{L}] = [\phi_A]^T [AIC] [\phi_A]$$

where  $[\phi_A]$  is the matrix of modal deflections at the aerodynamic nodal points. The additional calculations required to obtain the AIC's are not justified for the VIBRA-6 analysis because only a few sets of modes are considered in a response analysis. The modifications to Reference 2 described in Volume II

of this report are summarized below along with a few basic relationships necessary for use of the finite element aerodynamics.

Let [SPL] be the spline interpolation matrix that yields the complex normalwash  $\{\bar{\mathbf{w}}\}$  from the deflections  $\{h_{\underline{A}}\}$  at the aerodynamic nodal points

$$\{\overline{\mathbf{w}}\} = [SPL] \{\mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{A}}\}$$

The nodal point deflections  $\{h_A\}$  may be regarded as either translations or rotations. The modal solution expresses the deflections as a series of vibration modes with generalized coordinates  $\{q\}$ :

$$\{h_A\} = [\phi_A] \{q\}$$

and the modal approximation to the normalwash is

$$\{\bar{\mathbf{w}}_{\mathbf{q}}\} = [SPL] [\phi_{\mathbf{A}}] \{\mathbf{q}\}$$

The Doublet-Lattice Method initially relates the downwash to the local pressure coefficients by the relationship (Ref. 5 and 6) through:

$$\{\bar{\mathbf{w}}_{\mathbf{q}}\} = \{D_{\mathsf{DLM}}\} \{\Delta C_{\mathbf{p}}\}$$

where  $[D_{DLM}]$  is a large matrix. The downwashes, however, are given in terms of a reduced set of coordinates q as shown above. The forces on the boxes and slender bodies are given in terms of the pressure coefficients by:

$$\{F_B\} = [F_{DTP}] \{\Delta C_P\}$$

where  $[F_{\mbox{DTP}}]$  is an integration matrix relating local force to local pressure. These forces then are obtained by the general relationship:

$$\{F_B\} = [F_{DTP}] [D_{DLM}]^{-1} [SPL] [\phi_A] \{q\}$$

<sup>5.</sup> Albano, E., Rodden, W.P., A Doublet Lattice Method for Calculating Lift Distributions on Oscillating Surfaces in Subsonic Flows, AIAA Journal Vol. 7, No. 2, February 1969.

<sup>6.</sup> Kalman, T.P., Rodden, W.P., Giesing, J.P., Aerodynamic Influence Coefficients by the Doublet Lattice Method for Interfering Nonplanar Lifting Surfaces Oscillating in a Subsonic Flow, IRAD Final Report, DAC-67977, November 1969.

where the inverse is not actually carried out, but the forces due to unit q obtained by solving for the number of right-hand sides corresponding to the number of modes required. The generalized forces are given in terms of the above forces by the relationship:

$$\{ \boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}} = \{ \phi_{\mathbf{A}} \}^{\mathsf{T}} [\mathsf{SPLH}] \{ F_{\mathbf{B}} \}$$

where [SPLH] is an interpolation matrix relating local force to aerodynamic nodal point forces. The stored generalized aerodynamic forces due to motion then are given symbolically by

$$[\mathcal{D}] = [\phi_A]^T [SPLH] [F_{DTP}] [D_{DLM}]^{-1} [SPL] [\phi_A]$$

and the stored local aerodynamic forces due to motion (necessary for integrated loads) by:

$$[D\phi] = [F_{DTP}] [D_{DLM}]^{-1} [SPL] [\phi_A]$$

The gust loads are calculated for each orientation of the aircraft and the blast. The unit normalwash  $\bar{w}_g$  induced by the blast at a point on the aircraft is given (in Vol.II) by

$$\bar{w}_{q}(x, y, z) = G_{0}^{\theta} \exp(-i 2 k_{r} \ell R/\bar{c})$$

where

 $C_0$  = the amplitude of the harmonic blast material velocity

$$0 = \vec{\mathbf{u}} \cdot \vec{\mathbf{v}}_{\mathbf{q}}$$

 $\vec{n}$  = the unit normal vector to the lifting surface or slender body

$$\vec{v}_g = i \cos \alpha + j \cos \beta + k \cos \gamma$$

 $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$ , = the blast orientation angles

$$k_r = \omega \bar{c}/2U$$

 $\omega$  = circular frequency

 $\bar{c}$  = reference chord

U = aircraft velocity

 $g = x \cos_{\alpha} + y \cos{\beta} + z \cos{\gamma}$ 

$$R = U/(V_g + U \cos \alpha)$$
  
 $V_g = velocity of blast pressure wave$ 

In general, an arbitrary burst location results in an asymmetric loading of the flight vehicle. Since any asymmetric condition can be found as a linear combination of a symmetric and an antisymmetric condition (assuming linear systems), both symmetric and antisymmetric aerodynamic gust analyses must be performed. If the gust normalwash on the right side is  $\bar{w}_g(x, y, z, \bar{\gamma})$  and on the left side is  $\bar{w}_q(x, -y, z, -\bar{\gamma})$ , then the symmetrical normalwash is

$$\bar{w}_{gs} = (1/2) [\bar{w}_{g}(x, y, z, \bar{y}) + \bar{w}_{g}(x, -y, z, -\bar{y})]$$

and the antisymmetrical normalwash is

$$\bar{w}_{qa} = (1/2) [\bar{w}_{q}(x, y, z, \bar{\gamma}) - \bar{w}_{q}(x, -y, z, -\bar{\gamma})]$$

The symmetric and antisymmetric normalwashes can be used as outlined above to obtain sets of symmetrical and antisymmetrical local forces  $\{F_g\}$  and generalized forces  $\{S_g\}$ .

$$\{F_g\} = [F_{DTP}][D_{DLM}]^{-1} \{\tilde{w}_g\}$$

$$\{ \mathcal{S}_q \} = [\phi_A]^T [SPLH] \{ F_g \}$$

The aerodynamic data required for the blast response analysis consist therefore of generalized aerodynamic forces for symmetric and antisymmetric modes of vibration, and for symmetric and antisymmetric harmonic gust fields having a number of orientations. The orientations depend on the burst locations. A standard set of thirteen burst locations is shown in Figure 6. Other orientations may be chosen but must be specified separately by the user. The generalized forces are required at a sufficient number of reduced frequencies that interpolation will lead to accurate values at intermediate frequencies.

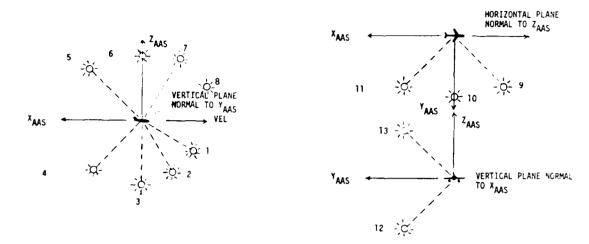


Figure 6. Blast Orientations for Aero Module

The spacing of the reduced frequencies necessary for an accurate interpolation depends on the blast orientation; an estimate is given as:

$$\Delta k_r = \pi P/\mu_1$$
:  $P = (1 + M_{\infty} \cos \alpha)/M_{\infty} \overline{2}/\overline{c}$ 

where  $\bar{\ell}$  is the slant distance from a point on the aircraft to the blast plane, as the blast plane passes through the aircraft origin. If the maximum distance  $\bar{\ell}$  is used the estimate for  $\Delta k_r$  will be conservative for all points on the aircraft.

The maximum reduced frequency,  $\mathbf{k}_{\text{rmax}}$  , that is necessary to consider is estimated as:

$$k_{r_{max}} = \mu_2 P$$

where  $\mu_2$  is approximately 2.5. In many cases the  $k_{\mbox{max}}$  value is above the practical limit for the Doublet Lattice Method (which is 2 or 3). For such cases piston theory is used to fill the gap between the DLM  $k_{\mbox{max}}$  and the one required by the above formula. The application of piston theory is discussed in Vol. II, Section II-4, and is based on the following relation:

$$\Delta C_p = (4/M_{\infty}) \bar{W}/V$$

where  $\overline{W}/V$  is the dimensionless downwash.

## 3. INERTIAL MODULE

The inertial module calculates the generalized mass and stiffness from the specified inertial mode shapes and point mass data. Input data which are used for core allocation consist of the number of masses for the half aircraft analysis and the number of symmetric and antisymmetric modes used (which must agree with the aerodynamic module input.) Array data input consists of:

- The point mass data for the right side of the aircraft and the point coordinates in the AAS system. Though the analyses are carried out for only half an aircraft, full centerline mass point data are loaded.
- Inertial mode shapes and associated frequencies defining the motion in three orthogonal axes at each point (identified as PHIX, PHIY, and PHIZ.)
- An array called AMØDNØ which defines the type of modes by location in the modal array. The input requirement is set that all symmetric modes precede all antisymmetric modes and the order of inertial mode input within these general groupings must agree with the aerodynamic mode ordering sequence. The rigid body modes must have zero frequency input and input modes defining any jiq modes must be present, but may be of zero deflection.
- The structural damping of each mode, which should be zero for all but the elastic modes.

The inertial mode shapes (as distinguished from the aerodynamic mode shapes) define the mass point motion in each mode. The motion of each point must consist of three orthogonal modal deflections but they need not necessarily

be deflections parallel to the AAS system. (Input data in the unit loads module are provided to establish the alignment of these deflections in terms of AAS system motion.) The modes need not be aircraft free-free modes, as the analysis procedure will, in effect, orthogonalize the modes in the event that constrained modes are used. A distinction is made, however, between modes used to describe the symmetric and antisymmetric motion of the aircraft.

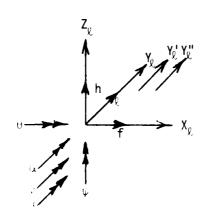
There are two formats for the mass data. The first simply consists of the concentrated masses at each mass point. The second consists of the sectional mass data for each section when the modes are specified by the user in terms of sectional translations and slopes (called the h and  $\alpha$  input). The first format is a subset of the second although the two have been programmed separately. The sectional mass matrix is shown in Figure 7 for the maximum number of eight degrees of freedom. Figure 8 shows the local coordinate systems of the mass data and modeshapes for typical components. The mass matrix itself is not input to the program. The mass properties are input and the program forms the mass matrix internally from the mass properties.

The generalized mass matrix is given by

$$[m] = \begin{bmatrix} \phi_T \end{bmatrix}^T [M] \begin{bmatrix} \phi_T \end{bmatrix}$$

where  $[\phi I]$  is the array of all inertial shapes. The off-diagonal terms of the generalized mass matrix coupling symmetric and antisymmetric modes are zeroed since the assumption of a vertical plane of symmetry in mass, stiffness and geometry is made, and thus this coupling is identically zero for free-free modes but not arithmetically for the one half aircraft analyses.

The generalized stiffness is given by



local coordinate system right-hand side of aircraft

	f	l	h	9	α	Ψ	ß	δ
f	М	0	0	0	M∆Z	-M∆Y	+S <sub>fß</sub>	+S <sub>fò</sub>
l l	0	М	0	-M∆Z	0	MΔX	0	0
h	0	0	M	ΜΔΥ	-M∆X	0	-Տ <sub>ի</sub> ც	-Տ <sub>ի</sub> չ
**	0	-MAZ	M∆Y	I <sub>xx</sub>	-I <sub>xy</sub>	-I <sub>zx</sub>	- <b>P</b> θβ	-P მგ
	MAZ	0	-M∆X	-I <sub>xy</sub>	Iyy	-I <sub>yz</sub>	<b>P</b> თც	p α#
Ψ	-M∆Y	MAX	0	-I <sub>zx</sub>	-I <sub>yz</sub>	Izz	-P Ψβ	-P <sub>Ψ</sub>
e	-S <sub>fβ</sub>	0	-Տ <sub>ի</sub> բ	-P 贵β	P ug	-P <sub>ψβ</sub>	I <sub>ββ</sub>	P <sub>BS</sub>
ò	-S <sub>f⁵</sub>	0	-S <sub>h∂</sub>	-P <sub>(18</sub>	P <sub>αδ</sub>	-P <sub>ψδ</sub>	P <sub>βδ</sub>	$I_{\delta\delta}$

Figure 7. Sectional Mass Matrix

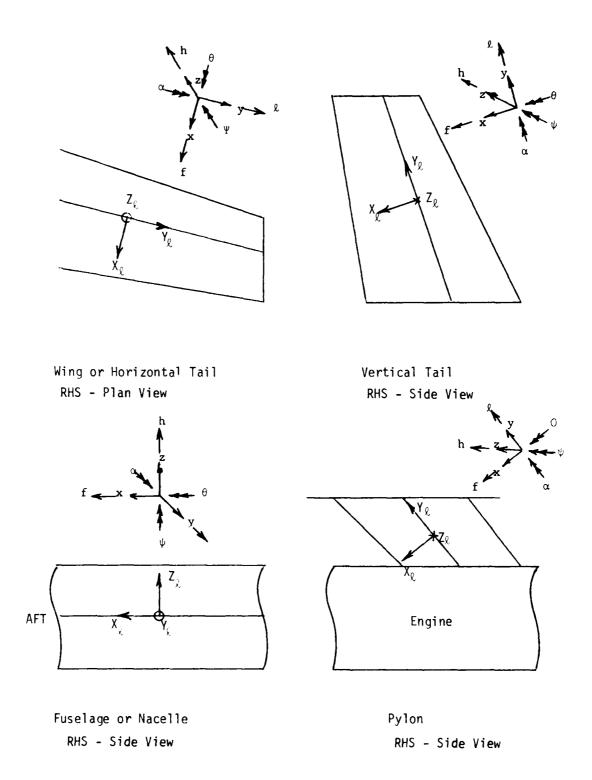


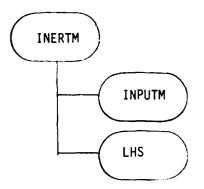
Figure 8. Component Local Coordinate Systems

$$[\kappa] = [m_{ij} \omega_i^2]$$

The generalized mass and stiffness matrices are saved in core along with the input structural damping and mode definition array for subsequent use. The array EMPHI which gives the inertial forces at the mass points for unit generalized response is calculated by

$$[EMPHI] = [M] [\phi_I]$$

for use in calculation of the integrated loads due to mass point motion. Figure 9 shows the principal routines of this module.



Controls module operation

Reads input data for module

Calculates generalized mass, stiffness and zeroes appropriate arrays

Figure 9. Inertial Module Routines

## 4. UNIT LOADS MODULE

The unit loads module serves to generate the matrices required to obtain integrated loads at all required locations on the vehicle. Its primary functions are to:

- Find the spatial location and orientation of each of the local beams, the network of which defines the load integrations for integrated loads and the spatial orientations of the integrated loads.
- \* Calculate the integrated loads due to unit inertial loads at the mass points and due to unit aerodynamic loads (motion dependent and gust) at the aerodynamic box load points and slender body load points.
- \* Calculate the integrated loads due to unit generalized responses in the modes for loads from mass point motion and aerodynamic box and slender body motion and thrust.

Figure 10 details the major routines of this module and a brief description of their functions. Input data required for this module consist of:

- ' An aero file.
- The number of local beams describing the possible load paths for internal loads, the AAS coordinates of the beam end points and their component definition numbers.
- The number of integrated loads desired, the local beam number each load is associated with, a load and component code for type and orientation, the AAS coordinate of each integrated load and the maximum allowable positive and negative load for each.

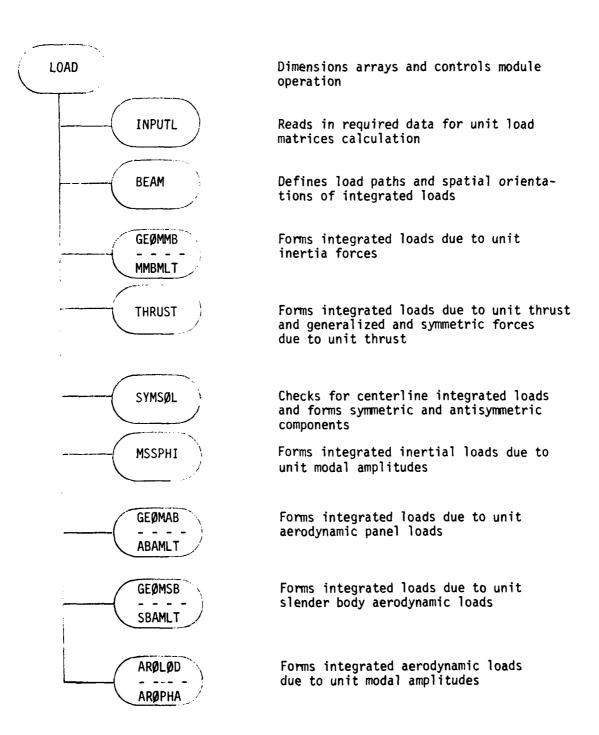


Figure 10. Unit Loads Module Routines

- the number of stresses required (if any) and the matrix relation between stresses and integrated loads.
- the number of mass point groups, the first and last mass point number and local beam number the loads from each group of mass points first enter and direction cosines (TLAMV) relating inertia motion to AAS motion.
- the number of aerodynamic box groups and the first and last box numbers and local beam number the loads from each group of aerodynamic boxes first enter.
- the number of slender body element aerodynamic groups and the first and last body element and local beam number the loads from each group of body elements first enter.
- · number of engines and engine thrust location definition.

Routine LOAD dimensions and controls the operation of this module. INPUTL reads the required external input data which consist of beam network geometry, integrated load definition data, stress calculation matrix (if required), mass group definitions, aero box group definitions, and aero body group definitions. Group definitions of mass and aero points are used to form sparse matrices and to define which beam each group is associated with.

Routine BEAM defines the load paths by checking connections of the beam network and calculates the orientation in space of the beams.

A local beam coordinate system is used to define the orientation of the integrated loads. The location in space of any beam is determined from the end points of the beam defined as the inner and outer ends. Load integration

always passes from the outer ends to the inner ends of the local beams. The connection of these beam ends then defines the load path for determination of the integrated load which is the summation of all equilibrium loads 'outboard' of the integrated load station.

The spatial location and orientation of a beam segment is determined as follows:

- Let the beam segment be initially oriented parallel to the AAS system, with the beam Y axis along the AAS Y axis. The final orientation is determined by rotating through dihedral (positive about the X axis) then sweep (negative about the dihedrally rotated Z axis). The beam segment is now properly rotated and its end points are now as given by its endpoint coordinates in the AAS system.
- The direction cosine and transfer matrix relating the two coordinate systems ( $\chi_R$  the reference or AAS system and  $\chi_L$  the beam local system) are given by

where  $\chi_{IR}$  are the coordinates of the inner end of the beam segment given in the AAS system and  $\lambda_S$ ,  $\mu_S$ ,  $\lambda_D$ ,  $\mu_D$  are the cosines and sines of the sweep and dihedral angles respectively.

The AAS coordinates of the outer end of any beam are given by

where

$$A_{B} = \sqrt{(X_{OR} - X_{IR})^{2} + (Y_{OR} - Y_{IR})^{2} + (Z_{OR} - Z_{IR})^{2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\Delta X_{B}^{2} + \Delta Y_{B}^{2} + \Delta Z_{B}^{2}}$$

Let

$$\Delta L = \sqrt{\Delta Y_B^2 + \Delta Z_B^2}$$

Then the sweep and dihedral angles are

$$\mu_{S} = \frac{\Delta X_{B}}{R_{B}} \qquad \lambda_{S} = \frac{\Delta L}{R_{B}}$$

$$\mu_{D} = \frac{\Delta Z_{B}}{\Delta L} \qquad \lambda_{D} = \frac{\Delta Y_{B}}{\Delta L}$$

In the event that  $\Delta L$  is zero, the dihedral angle by definition is +  $90^{\circ}$ .

The inverse transformation from AAS to local coordinates is given by

The local Y value of any point in the AAS system is given by

$$Y_{\ell} = \{ L^{\mu} S \quad {}^{\lambda}D^{\lambda}S \quad {}^{\lambda}S^{\mu}D^{\downarrow} \left\{ \begin{cases} X_{R} \\ Y_{R} \\ Z_{R} \end{cases} - \begin{cases} X_{IR} \\ Y_{IR} \\ Z_{IR} \end{cases} \right\}$$

$$= LTLAMY \int \left\{ \begin{array}{c} X_R \\ Y_R \\ Z_R \end{array} \right\} + \left[ \begin{array}{c} \mu_S & \lambda_D \lambda_S & \lambda_S \mu_D \end{array} \right] \left\{ \begin{array}{c} X_{IR} \\ Y_{IR} \\ Z_{IR} \end{array} \right\}$$

which is required in the load calculations to insure that any equilibrium load which is inboard of an integrated load station is not included in the integration. The above rotation arrays are generated in BEAM.

The integrated loads are defined by specifying which local beam each is associated with, a load code which identifies it as one of the six possible shears and moments, the aircraft component it is associated with, its spatial location in the AAS system and the maximum positive and negative values. The location in space of the integrated load need not be on a beam, but its orientation will be vectorially parallel to the associated local beam system and load transfer will be made in a plane normal to the local Y axis and containing the load point.

The integrated loads due to inertial loads are found by transferring each inboard along the beam network. A sparsing procedure is employed in input data in that the local beam a group of mass point loads <u>first</u> enters is defined as well as the mass number range (first to last) of the mass point group.

The aerodynamic loads are similarly defined by entering first to last box numbers and first to last slender body element numbers and the beams they are first associated with. Box number sequencing and slender body sequencing definitions are found in Volume II describing the aerodynamic module details.

The process of transferring a group of equilibrium loads to an integrated

load station consists of: 1) converting the equilibrium loads in the AAS system to shears and moments at the integrated load point in the AAS system; 2) rotating the integrated loads into the local beam coordinate system; 3) rotating the resulting integrated loads properly to reflect the orientation of the equilibrium loads.

The load transfer is given by

where  $\underline{F}_{XR}$  and  $\underline{M}_{XR}$  are loads and moments respectively in the AAS coordinate system and

$$[DEL] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\Delta Z_B & \Delta Y_B \\ \Delta Z_B & 0 & \Delta X_B \\ -\Delta Y_B & \Delta X_B & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

where the transfer distances in the AAS system from the loads to integrated loads stations are

$$\Delta X_B = X_{RL} - X_{RB}$$
,  $\Delta Y_B = Y_{RL} - Y_{RB}$ ,  $\Delta Z_B = Z_{RL} - Z_{RB}$ 

If sectional data is not input to the program, then  $M_{\chi R} = 0$ .

The integrated load rotation from AAS to local beam system is found from:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathsf{M}_{\mathsf{XB}} \\ \mathsf{M}_{\mathsf{YB}} \\ \mathsf{M}_{\mathsf{ZB}} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \mathsf{TLAMM} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathsf{DEL} \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathsf{F}_{\mathsf{XR}} \\ \mathsf{F}_{\mathsf{YR}} \\ \mathsf{F}_{\mathsf{ZR}} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \mathsf{TLAMM} \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathsf{M}_{\mathsf{XR}} \\ \mathsf{M}_{\mathsf{YR}} \\ \mathsf{M}_{\mathsf{ZR}} \end{pmatrix}$$

Where now the P and M are shears and moments in the local beam system coordinate directions (pounds and inch pounds).

The equilibrium inertial loads come from rotating the inertial loads from the orientations of the nodal deflection vectors used to the AAS system. Let

$$\begin{cases}
F_{XR} \\
F_{YR} \\
F_{ZR}
\end{cases} = \begin{bmatrix}
TLAMV
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{cases}
F_{XI} \\
F_{YI} \\
F_{ZI}
\end{cases}
,
\begin{pmatrix}
M_{XR} \\
M_{YR} \\
M_{ZR}
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}
TLAMM
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{cases}
M_{YI} \\
M_{ZI}
\end{cases}$$

where  $\mathcal{F}_{\chi_I}$  and  $\mathcal{M}_{\chi_I}$  are inertia loads and moments in whatever orientation the idealization has assumed. (Note that often TLAMV will be the transpose of TLAMM for corresponding sets of mass points and beam these first enter). Then

$$\begin{pmatrix}
P_{XB} \\
P_{YB} \\
P_{ZB}
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}
TLAMM \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix}
TLAMV \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix}
F_{XI} \\
F_{YI} \\
F_{ZI}
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} M_{XB} \\ M_{YB} \\ M_{ZB} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} TLAMM \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} DEL \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} TLAMV \\ F_{XI} \\ F_{ZI} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} TLAMM \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} TLAMV \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} M_{XI} \\ M_{YI} \\ M_{ZI} \end{bmatrix}$$

and TLAMV is input by the user for each mass group, and is seen to be the direction cosine matrix giving the components of the inertial loads in the AAS system.

The panel aerodynamic loads are defined positive (for a panel loaded in the usual fashion) up for horizontal surfaces and along the  $-Y_R$  axis for vertical type surfaces. For an aerodynamic panel load F, let

$$\begin{cases}
F_{XR} \\
F_{YR} \\
F_{ZR}
\end{cases} = \begin{cases}
\gamma_{X} \\
\gamma_{y} \\
\gamma_{z}
\end{cases} \cdot F$$

Panel aerodynamic loads are assumed to act at the local mid-span point of each box and on the local quarter chord, and  $\frac{1}{x}$ ,  $\frac{1}{y}$ ,  $\frac{1}{z}$  here are the direction cosines of the force in the AAS system.

Then

$$\begin{cases} \gamma_{X} \\ \gamma_{y} \\ \gamma_{z} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 0 \\ -\mu_{D} \\ \lambda_{D} \end{cases}$$

where

$$\mu_{D} = \sqrt{\frac{\Delta z}{\Delta y^{2} + \Delta z^{2}}} \qquad \lambda_{D} = \sqrt{\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta y^{2} + \Delta z^{2}}}$$

and  $\Delta y$  and  $\Delta z$  are distances from inner to outer ends of the local aerodynamic box in the AAS system and are obtained from the aerodynamic module data.

Slender body aero forces are aligned in the +  $\rm Z_R$  and +  $\rm Y_R$  directions only, and act at the geometric center of each body.

The spatial orientation of an integrated load is seen to be fixed by the rotation process the local beam has undergone to arrive at its spatial

position as defined previously. Figure 11 shows the definition of the potential loads at a load station, and Figure 12 gives typical orientations for components of the vehicle. The load station itself is defined by specifying its AAS system coordinates and which local beam it is associated with.

Integrated loads on the centerline of the vehicle are checked to establish their symmetric and antisymmetric components and suitably modified for the one-half aircraft analysis.

Routine GEOMMB and MMBMLT form the matrices PINTH, PINTL, PINTS relating the equilibrium inertial loads to the integrated loads based on the preceding transformation. If sectional data is input to the program, these routines also form the matrices PINTT, PINTA, and PINTP for the sectional slope degrees of freedom. Routine MSSPHI forms the matrix PIQ relating generalized response to integrated loads.

where

$$[EMPHI] = [M] [\phi_I]$$

PIQ is saved for use in the unit gust loads module.

Routines GEOMAB, ABAMLT, GEOMSB, and SBAMLT form the matrices PINTP, PINTY, and PINTZ which relate unit aerodynamic forces at all box and slender body load points to the integrated loads using the transformations discussed above. Routines AROLOD and AROPHA form the matrices PAQS and PAQA which give the integrated loads for symmetric and antisymmetric motion dependent

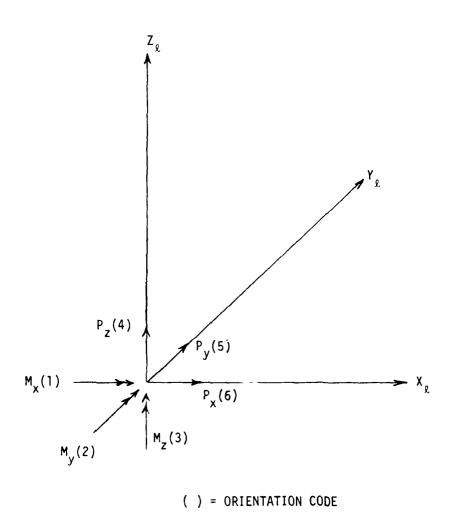
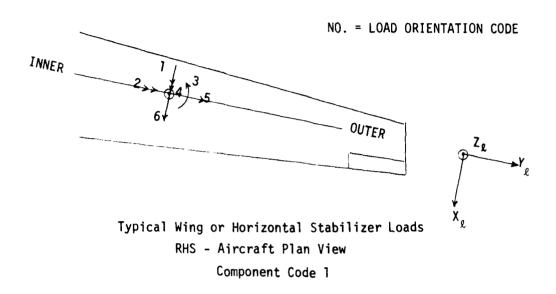


Figure 11. Integrated Loads in Local Beam System



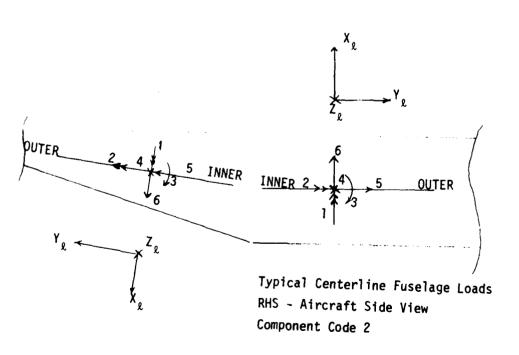
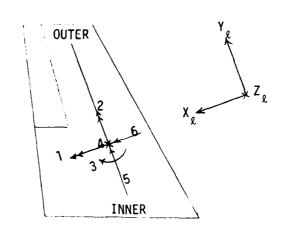


Figure 12. Sample Integrated Load Orientations



Typical Vertical Stabilizer Loads RHS - Aircraft Side View Component Code 3

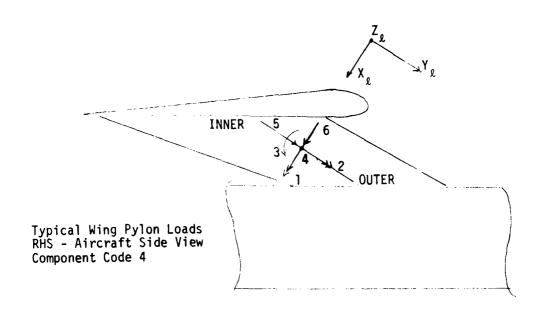
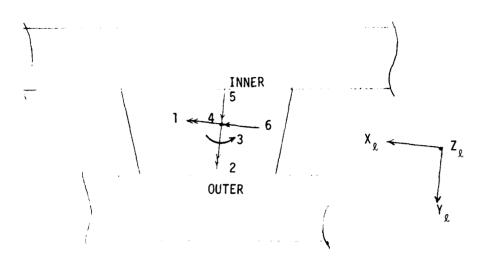
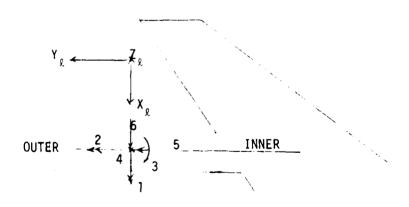


Figure 12 (cont). Sample Integrated Load Orientations



Typical Fuselage Side Pylon Pod Loads RHS - Aircraft Plan View Component Code 5



Typical Centerline Vertical Stabilizer Pylon Loads RHS - Aircraft Side View Component Code 6

Figure 12 (cont). Sample Integrated Load Orientations

aerodynamic forces, respectively, due to unit generalized amplitudes.

$$\begin{bmatrix} PAQS(\kappa) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} PINTP \\ --- \\ PINTY \\ --- \\ PINTZ \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} D_{\phi S}(\kappa) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} PAQA(\kappa) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} PINTP \\ --- \\ PINTY \\ --- \\ PINTY \\ --- \\ PINTZ \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} D_{\phi A}(\kappa) \end{bmatrix}$$

Where  $D_{\varphi S}$  and  $D_{\varphi A}$  are respectively the motion dependent aerodynamic box and body forces due to all symmetric and antisymmetric input modes. The matrices PAQS, PAQA, PINTP, PINTY, and PINTZ are saved for use in the unit gust loads and trim modules.

A stress matrix may be defined by the user which relates local stresses to the defined integrated loads:

$$\{\sigma\} = [STRESS] \{P\}$$

Routine THRUST calculates the integrated loads and generalized forces due to unit thrust loads for all engines specified. The components of the thrust loads are found from direction cosines  $(\gamma_\chi, \gamma_y, \gamma_z)$  determined by the line of action of the thrust which is found from the two mass points per engine thrust specified in the input. If only one mass station per engine is used with the sectional input data, then a dummy station must be specified to define the line of action of the thrust. The resulting forces are taken at the first input thrust mass:

$$\begin{cases}
F_{XT} \\
F_{YT} \\
F_{ZT}
\end{cases} = [TLAMV]^{-1} \begin{cases}
\gamma_X \\
\gamma_y \\
\gamma_z
\end{cases}$$

This aligns the forces with the inertial forces at the thrust mass point. The integrated loads due to the ith unit thrust then are

$$\left\{ THRLOD_{i} \right\} = \begin{bmatrix} PINTF_{i} \\ --- \\ PINTL_{i} \\ --- \\ PINTH_{i} \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} F_{XT} \\ F_{YT} \\ F_{ZT} \end{pmatrix}_{i}$$

The generalized forces in the symmetric modes are given by premultiplying  $F_{XT}$ ,  $F_{YT}$ ,  $F_{ZT}$  by the symmetric modal row corresponding to the thrust mass:

$$\left\{ THRGNF_{i} \right\} = \begin{bmatrix} PHIX_{i} \\ PHIY_{i} \\ PHIZ_{i} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} F_{XT} \\ F_{YT} \\ F_{ZT} \end{bmatrix}$$

THRLOD and THRGNF are saved for later use in the trim module.

## 5. ACTIVE CONTROL MODULE

The active control module forms the data and arrays necessary to augment the equations of motion for the feedback effects. Input data required for this module consist of; 1) definition of the kinematics of the control system and 2) 'block' data defining the individual transfer functions. Data for symmetric and antisymmetric control are entered separately. The kinematics are described by the definition (for each symmetric and antisymmetric transfer function) of the mass point number and orientation (x, y, z) of the sensed motion, a scalar for scaling the transfer function and, the mode number of the input modal column which provides the control force. The 'block' input data consist of the definition of numerator and denominator polynomials which, when multiplied together, give the total output/input polynomial in s, where s is the LaPlace operator. The maximum order of any single block polynomial in the entire group is input as MXØBLK, and the maximum number of blocks in the largest transfer function as MXBLK. NTFS and NTFA define the total number of symmetric and antisymmetric transfer functions. Figure 13 details the major routines in this module.

The incremental commanded motion of a set of degrees of freedom by a sensor may be related to the sensed quantity by a transfer function T(s). For the frequency response solutions, s may be replaced by  $i\omega$ . For illustrative purposes, let the degrees of freedom be those deflections associated with the rotation of a control surface.

$$\{h_E\} = \{\phi_{\delta E}\} \delta$$

where  $\varphi_{\delta E}$  are the  $h_E$  deflections due to a unit rotation  $\delta$  . The commanded rotation by an active system then may be

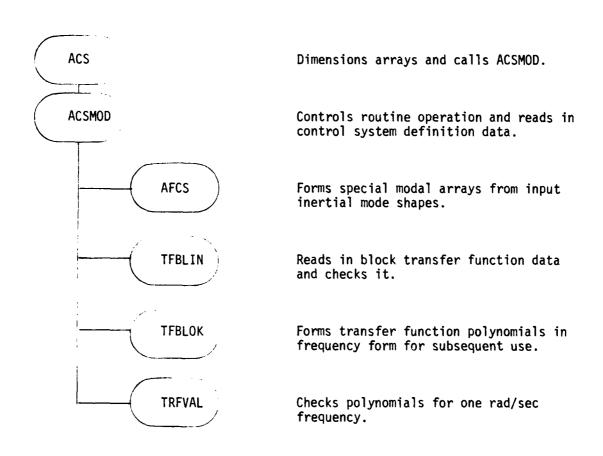


Figure 13 Active Control Module Routines

$$\delta_{c} = T(i\omega)h_{s}$$

where  $h_s$  is the amplitude of an inertial degree of freedom somewhere on the vehicle. In the modal solution,  $h_s$  is composed of motion due to aircraft rigid body perturbations plus elastic motion, and in terms of the generalized amplitudes q:

$$h_s = [\phi_s] \{q\}$$

The surface commanded deflection at any frequency  $\boldsymbol{\omega}$  then must be:

$$\{\Delta h_F\} = T(i\omega) \{\phi_{AF}\} [\phi_S] \{q\}$$

The total motion  $h_{\mbox{ET}}$  of the surface then is given by the sum of the elastic, rigid body and commanded motion:

$$\{h_E\} = \{\phi_{\delta E}\}\delta + T(i\omega) \{\phi_{\delta E}\} [\phi_{\delta i}] \{q\}$$

Since there may be many transfer functions and several control surfaces and many sensors, the incremental deflections may be written as

$$\{\Delta h\} = \sum_{j=1}^{NTF} T_{j}(i\omega) \left\{ \phi_{E_{j}} \right\} \left[ \phi_{\delta j} \right] \{q\}$$

Note that the modal amplitude commanded by the control system and the transfer function must be consistent. That is, if the transfer function representation is given in terms of degrees/unit sensed and the control surface input modal amplitude is normalized to radian, then the transfer function must be scaled down by 57.3 degrees/radian.

In the active system module the data necessary to form the augmented motion is required in terms of specification, for each transfer function, of the data input number of the mode driven, the mass number corresponding to the sensed inertial degree of freedom, a code specifying which orientation of that degree of freedom (x, y or z) and a scalar multiplier for the

transfer function. This scalar multiplier may be used as a direction cosine for sensed orientations different from that of the mass point or for interpolation or for general scaling. The transfer functions are calculated by polynomial multiplication of 'block' polynomials describing the active elements of each path. Loops which describe symmetric control surface motion and antisymmetric motion are separately entered. A transfer function then has the form:

$$T(i\omega) = \frac{\sum_{n=1}^{NN} A_n (i\omega)^{n-1}}{\sum_{n=1}^{ND} B_n (i\omega)^{n-1}}$$

The generalized mass and aerodynamic matrices are augmented by the active system with the following matrices:

$$[\Delta m] = \sum_{i=1}^{NTF} T_{i}(i\omega) \{m_{i}\} \downarrow \phi_{i}$$

$$[\Delta \mathcal{D}(i\omega)] = \sum_{\ell=1}^{NTF} T_{\ell}(i\omega) \{ \mathcal{D}_{\ell}(i\omega) \} \left[ \phi_{I_{S_{\ell}}} \right]$$

The integrated load matrices are augmented in a similar fashion:

$$[\Delta PIQ] = \sum_{\ell=1}^{NTF} T_{\ell}(i\omega) \{PIQ_{\ell}\} \left\{ \phi_{IS_{\ell}} \right\}$$

$$\Delta \begin{bmatrix} PAQS(i\omega) \\ PAQA(i\omega) \end{bmatrix} = \sum_{\ell=1}^{NTF} T_{\ell}(i\omega) \begin{cases} PAQS_{\ell}(i\omega) \\ PAQA_{\ell}(i\omega) \end{cases} \begin{bmatrix} \phi_{IS_{\ell}} \end{bmatrix}$$

where  $m_{\chi}$ ,  $\mathcal{D}_{\chi}$ ,  $PIQ_{\chi}$ ,  $PAQS_{\chi}$ ,  $PAQA_{\chi}$  are the columns of the matrices associated with the control surface mode associated with the £th transfer function and

 $\phi_{\text{IS}_{\underline{\ell}}}$  is the modal row giving the sensed degree of freedom motion associated with the  $\ell th$  transfer function.

As an example of transfer function generation, the loop shown in Figure 14 commands a control surface deflection due to displacement and acceleration where

$$K_{1} = constant = 0.75$$

$$K_{2} = \frac{(s^{2} + 3s + 20)}{(s^{2} + 2s + 5)}$$

$$ACT = \frac{2500}{(s + 50)^{2}}$$

$$K_{3} = \frac{1}{s + 1}$$

$$K_{4} = \frac{(s+18)(s^{2}+21s+50)}{(s+10)(s^{2}+3s+25)}$$

$$K_{5} = \frac{s + 12}{s + 5}$$

In terms of  $\delta_c/h$  this loop may be represented by three simple transfer functions, each with five 'blocks' as shown in Figure 15 where

$$K_{4-1} = \frac{s + 18}{s + 10}$$

$$K_{4-2} = \frac{s^2 + 21s + 50}{s^2 + 3s + 25}$$

The transfer functions then are (shown by block input)

$$T_1(s) = (s^2) \left(\frac{1}{s+1}\right) \left(\frac{s+18}{s+10}\right) \left(\frac{s^2+21s+50}{s^2+3s+25}\right) \left(\frac{2500}{s+100s+2500}\right)$$

$$T_2(s) = (1.0) (1.0) \left(\frac{s+18}{s+10}\right) \left(\frac{s^2+21s+50}{s^2+3s+25}\right) \left(\frac{2500}{s^2+100s+2500}\right)$$

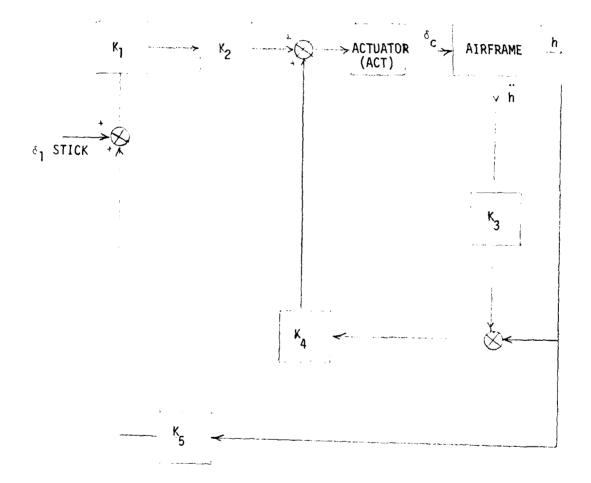


Figure 14. Sample High Gain Control Loop

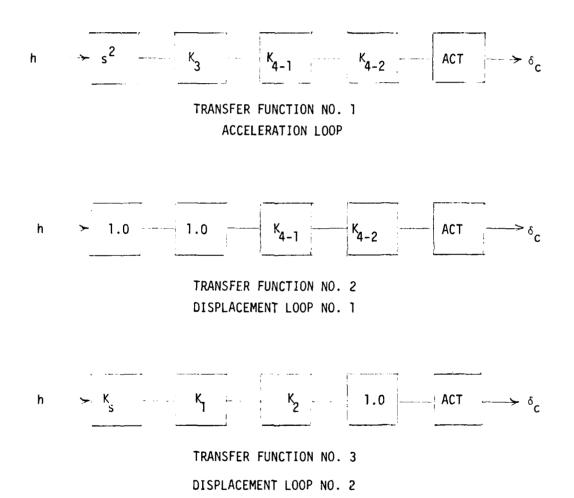


Figure 15. Sample Control System Transfer Function Blocks

$$T_3(s) = (1.0) \left(\frac{s+12}{s+5}\right) (0.75) \left(\frac{s^2+3s+20}{s^2+2s+5}\right) \left(\frac{2500}{s^2+100s+2500}\right)$$

Routine AFCS forms the  $\phi_{Is}$  arrays for symmetric and antisymmetric sensors. TFBLIN reads in the 'block' transfer function data and TFBLØK converts it to polynomials in powers of  $i\omega$ . TRFVAL prints out the transfer function polynomials evaluated at one rad/sec for checking.

## 6. FREQUENCY RESPONSE MODULE

The frequency response module solves the generalized equations of motion for the generalized response to a unit travelling gust in the frequency domain. The equations solved for each required frequency and blast orientation are

$$(-\omega^{2} [m] -\bar{q} [\mathcal{L}(i\omega)] + (1 + ig) [\kappa]) \{q(i\omega)\} = \frac{\rho V}{2} \{\mathcal{S}_{q}(i\omega)\}$$

where:

m is the generalized mass matrix

 $\mathcal{D}(i\omega)$  is the generalized aerodynamic force matrix due to motion

 $\kappa$  is the generalized stiffness matrix

g is the structural damping (only in the elastic modes)

 $\bar{q}$  is the dynamic pressure (psi)

 $q(i\omega)$  is the generalized response

 ${\boldsymbol{{\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}}}}_q\left(i_{\boldsymbol{\omega}}\right)$  is the generalized gust vector for a specific orientation

 $\rho$  is the ambient density (lb-sec<sup>2</sup>/ft<sup>4</sup>)

V is the aircraft velocity (fps)

In the module the above equations are solved for all blast orientations available simultaneously, passing automatically through the routines twice, once for symmetric solutions and once for antisymmetric solutions.

Input data required consist of the flight altitude and velocity, the structural damping in each mode, an aerodynamic tape, and the definition of frequencies for solution. The input frequencies for solution should cover the entire range of given elastic modes of the free-free aircraft and out to the highest frequency obtainable from the available aerodynamic solutions. The major routines in this module are shown in Figure 16.

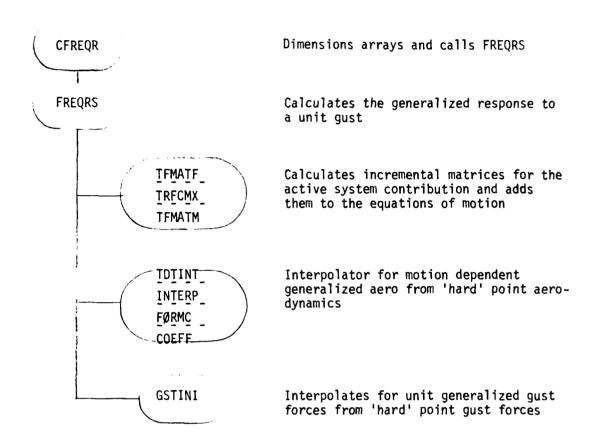


Figure 16. Frequency Response Module Routines

Routine FREQRS forms and solves the equations one frequency at a time and saves the solutions. Routines TFMATM, TFMATF and TRFCMX calculate the incremental generalized mass and generalized motion dependent aerodynamic forces due to the active system feedback, where the incremental generalized mass matrix is given by:

$$[\Delta m(i\omega)] = \sum_{\ell=1}^{NTF} T_{\ell}(i\omega) \{m_{j}\} [\phi_{Is_{\ell}}]$$

and the incremental generalized aerodynamic matrix by

$$[\triangle \mathcal{L}(i\omega)] = \sum_{k=1}^{\mathsf{NTF}} \mathsf{T}_{k}(i\omega) \{\mathcal{D}_{j}(i\omega)\} \mathsf{L}^{\phi}_{\mathsf{IS}_{k}}$$

where

NTF = number of transfer functions for symmetric or antisymmetric motion  $T_{\ell}(i\omega) = \text{the } \ell \text{th transfer function evaluated at } \omega \text{ (in routine TRFCMX)}$   $m_{j} = \text{the } j \text{th column of the generalized mass matrix corresponding}$  to the j th mode, the driving mode (a control surface rotation mode)  $\mathcal{O}_{j}(i\omega) = \text{the similar column of the aerodynamic matrix}$   $\phi_{\text{IS}_{\ell}} = \text{the modal row giving the } \ell \text{th sensed degree of freedom motion}$  in terms of generalized response

Routines TDTINT and INTERP form the motion dependent generalized aerodynamic forces at specific frequencies by spline interpolation from the aerodynamic matrices at the 'hard' points, where

$$[ \swarrow (i\omega) ] = \sum_{j=1}^{NK} C_{j}(\omega) [ \swarrow_{j}(i\omega j) ]$$

Routine FORMC and COEFF form the coefficients  $C_j(\omega)$  as function of the 'hard' point reduced frequencies and the desired frequency for solution. Routine GSTINI interpolates for the generalized gust forces, where

$$\mathcal{F}_{g}(i\omega) = \begin{bmatrix} SPLHP \\ --- \\ SPLHZ \\ --- \\ SPLHY \end{bmatrix}^{T} \begin{cases} F_{gP}(i\omega) \\ F_{gZ}(i\omega) \\ F_{gY}(i\omega) \end{cases}$$

and the SPLHP, SPLHZ, and SPLHY are obtained from the aero tape and are the generalized forces due to local box gust, body Z gust forces and body Y gust forces respectively.  $F_{gP}$ ,  $F_{gZ}$  and  $F_{gY}$  are the aerodynamic element gust forces which are obtained from the 'hard' point aerodynamic forces by interpolation:

$$F_{g} = e^{\oint G} \sum_{j=1}^{NK} C_{j}(i\omega) R_{G}(i\omega_{j})$$

$$\phi_{G} = \sum_{j=1}^{NK} C_{j}(i\omega) \phi_{G}(i\omega)$$

where  $\mathbf{R}_{G}$  and  $\boldsymbol{\varphi}_{G}$  are the moduli  $% \mathbf{R}_{G}$  and  $\boldsymbol{\varphi}_{G}$  are the moduli and phase angle of the local gust force.

The local gust forces for symmetric and antisymmetric solutions are saved for use in the unit gust load module along with the generalized response solutions and the interpolation coefficients.

### 7. UNIT GUST LOAD MODULE

The unit gust load module calculates the integrated loads and accelerations due to unit travelling gusts at specific orientations. Input data consist of a unit load tape, an aerodynamic tape and a frequency response tape. The routines are as shown in Figure 17.

The routine CFRLØD dimensions the necessary arrays and calls FRLØAD. FRLØAD forms the symmetric and antisymmetric oscillatory integrated loads and accelerations in the frequency domain due to a unit gust, orientation by orientation. The oscillatory loads at a specific frequency and orientation are the sum of the inertial loads and motion dependent aerodynamic and gust (blast) aerodynamic loads:

The accelerations at a specific frequency are given by:

$$\begin{Bmatrix} \frac{a}{a} \frac{S}{A} \end{Bmatrix} = -\omega^2 \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \frac{S}{2} \frac{O}{A} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \frac{\sigma}{a} \frac{S(i\omega)}{\sigma_A(i\omega)} \end{Bmatrix}$$

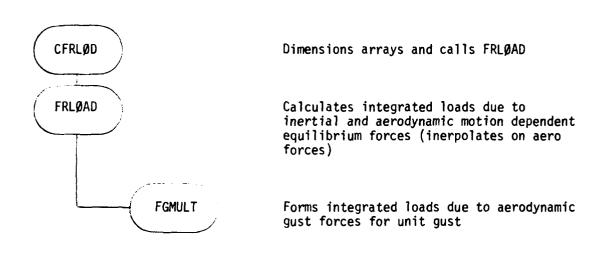


Figure 17. Unit Gust Load Module Routines

The generalized response solutions  $\mathbf{q}_S$  and  $\mathbf{q}_A$  are available from the frequency response module. PIQ, PINTP, PINTY, and PINTZ are frequency independent and available from the unit loads module.

PAQS and PAQA are frequency dependent and available from the unit loads module for only specific frequencies (the 'hard' points). Spline interpolation is used to obtain these arrays at all other frequencies, using the same coefficients which were generated in the frequency response module. That is

$$\begin{bmatrix} PAQS(i_{\omega}) \\ PAQA(i_{\omega}) \end{bmatrix} = \sum_{j=1}^{NK} C_{j}(\omega) \begin{bmatrix} PAQS(i_{\omega}_{j}) \\ ----j \\ PAQA(i_{\omega}_{j}) \end{bmatrix}$$

The symmetric and antisymmetric local gust forces  $F_{PS}$ ,  $F_{PA}$ ,  $F_{ZS}$ ,  $F_{ZA}$ ,  $F_{YS}$ , and  $F_{YA}$  are obtained from the frequency response module output. Routine FGMULT carries out the premultiplication by the appropriate PINT arrays.

The active system contributions to the loads are calculated by augmenting the PIQ, PAQS and PAQA arrays in the same fashion as that found in the frequency response module.

### 8. TRIM MODULE

The trim module trims the aircraft for a specified flight condition. A flight condition is defined as flight at specified altitude, speed (hence Mach number), maneuver and thrust. The principal routines used are CTRIM and TRIM, where CTRIM dimensions the arrays and calls the TRIM routine which carries out the trim solution. CTRIM is called from the driving routine of the blast and time response modules. Input data for this module consist of an aerodynamic tape, a unit loads tape and load factor, maneuver, rate of climb and engine thrust:

n = total load factor for flight (1.0 for trimmed level flight)

KMAN = maneuver constant (0 level flight, 1 for pullout, 2 for turns)

 $\dot{Z}$  = EFAS rate of climb (or descent) in a turn (ft/sec) Flight altitude and velocity for the condition are obtained from the unit gust load tape. Figure 18 details the major routines found in this module.

The linearized force equations of motion for the solution of trimmed flight loads are:

$${F} = [K_{FF}] {h} = {F_{I}} + {F_{A}} + {F_{T}}$$

where

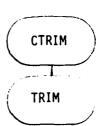
 $K_{FF}$  = free-free stiffness matrix

 $F_{T}$  = inertial forces

 $F_A$  = aerodynamic forces

 $F_T$  = thrust forces

These solutions assume that drag equals the forward component of thrust and that the aircraft is either in a steady climbing (or descending) turn or in



Dimensions arrays and calls TRIM

Calculates trim parameters and trimmed flight integrated loads

Figure 18. Trim Module Routines

level flight or a symmetric pullout.

The inertial force distribution for the above restrictions are given by  $\left\{F_{I}\right\} = n g [M] \left\{\phi_{Ih}\right\}$ 

where

n = load factor (ratio of lift to weight) and the local accelerations
relative to rigid body oscillations are small

M is the distributed mass matrix

 $\phi_{\mbox{\scriptsize I}\mbox{\scriptsize h}}$  is the rigid body plunge mode for the inertial degrees of freedom

The thrust forces are given by

$$\left\{ F_{T} \right\} = - \left[ \lambda_{TH} \right] T_{H}$$

where:  $\lambda_{TH}$  is a matrix of direction cosines giving the components of the thrust vectors aligned with the appropriate inertial degrees of freedom and was generated for unit thrust loads in the unit load module

 $T_{\mbox{\scriptsize H}}$  is the engine thrusts for the flight condition (symmetric only)

The aerodynamic forces are given by:

$$\left\{ F_{A} \right\} = \bar{q} \left[ D \right] \left\{ h_{A} \right\} + \bar{q} \left[ \hat{D} \right] \left\{ \hat{h}_{A} \right\}$$

where

 $\bar{\mathbf{q}}$  is the flight dynamic pressure

 $\mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{A}}$  are the aerodynamic point deflections

 $\dot{h}_A$  are the aerodynamic point velocities

100

D, D are the aerodynamic AIC's relating aerodynamic force to point displacement and point velocity.

The aerodynamic point deflections are caused by rigid body motion,

aircraft jig shape (twist, camber and relative surface offset from the body axes, but not dihedral), control surface position, and elastic deformations. The aerodynamic point velocities are due to the constant rotational velocity of the vehicle in the prescribed maneuvers. Then:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} h_{A} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \phi_{AJS} \right\} + \left\{ \phi_{AJA} \right\} + \left\{ \phi_{A\alpha} \right\} \alpha_{O} + \left\{ \phi_{A\psi} \right\} \beta_{O} + \left\{ \phi_{A\delta_{E}} \right\} \delta_{E} \\ \\ + \left\{ \phi_{A\delta_{R}} \right\} \delta_{R} + \left\{ \phi_{A\delta_{A}} \right\} \delta_{A} + \left[ \phi_{AES} \right] \left\{ q_{ES} \right\} + \left[ \phi_{AEA} \right] \left\{ q_{EA} \right\} \\ \\ = \left[ \phi_{AS} + \phi_{AA} \right] \left\{ \begin{array}{l} q_{S} \\ q_{A} \end{array} \right\}$$

and

where

 $\phi_{AJS,A}$  = jig modes, symmetric and antisymmetric

 $\phi_{\mathbf{A}\alpha}$  = rigid body pitch mode

 $\phi_{\Delta_{1/2}}$  = rigid body yaw mode

 $\phi_{A_{\Theta}}$  = rigid body roll mode

 $\phi_{A\delta_{-}}$  = symmetric trim mode (elevator, horizontal stabilizer, canard)

 $\phi_{A\delta_D}$  = yaw control surface mode (usually rudder)

. .

 $\phi_{A\delta_{\Delta}}$  = roll control surface mode (usually aileron)

φ<sub>AES</sub>, φ<sub>AEA</sub> = symmetric and antisymmetric aerodynamic mode shapes from the elastic modes

 $\Delta x$ ,  $\Delta z$  = distances from the reference point for the rigid body modes and the c.g., and are obtained from the appropriate elements of the generalized mass matrix

 $\bar{P}$  = steady roll rate about the cg

 $\bar{Q}$  = steady pitch rate about the cg

 $\bar{R}$  = steady yaw rate about the cg

 $\alpha_0$ ,  $\beta_0$  = trim pitch and yaw angles

 $\delta_{\rm E}$ ,  $\delta_{\rm R}$ ,  $\delta_{\rm A}$  = trim control surface positions, elevator, rudder, aileron

 $q_{ES}$ ,  $q_{EA}$  = symmetric and antisymmetric elastic modal amplitudes and h,  $\ell$ ,  $\alpha$ ,  $\theta$ ,  $\psi$  refer to vertical and lateral deflection and pitch, roll, yaw rotation, respectively.

Integration of all pertinent forces then gives the generalized force equations of motion, where aircraft moments are taken about the reference point for the rigid body modes:

$$\begin{cases} F_z \\ M_y \\ \text{@elastic} \\ \text{sym.} \end{cases} = \begin{bmatrix} \phi_h & \phi_\alpha & \phi_{ES} \end{bmatrix}^T \{F\} \begin{pmatrix} F_y \\ M_x \\ M_z \\ \text{@elastic} \\ \text{antisym.} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \phi_\ell & \phi_\theta & \phi_\psi & \phi_{EA} \end{bmatrix}^T \{F\}$$

Taking advantage of vehicle symmetry and substituting for displacements and velocities, and distinguishing between inertial and aerodynamic degrees of freedom and collecting into partitions of generalized matrices which are available from past module calculations, the equations of motion become:

Symmetric set:

$$\begin{bmatrix}
\mathcal{Z}_{h\alpha} & \mathcal{D}_{h\delta_E} & \mathcal{D}_{hE} \\
\mathcal{Z}_{\alpha\alpha} & \mathcal{Z}_{\alpha\delta_E} & \mathcal{D}_{\alphaE} \\
\mathcal{Z}_{E\alpha} & \mathcal{Z}_{E\delta_E} & (\mathcal{Z}_{EE} - \frac{1}{q} \text{ kEE})
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
\alpha_0 \\
\delta_E \\
q_{ES}
\end{pmatrix} = ng \begin{pmatrix}
m_{hh} \\
m_{\alpha h} \\
m_{Eh}
\end{pmatrix} - [THRGNF] \{T_H\}$$

$$+ \tilde{q} \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{D}_{hJ} \\ \mathcal{D}_{\alpha J} \\ \mathcal{D}_{EJ} \end{pmatrix} + \tilde{q} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\mathcal{D}}_{h\alpha} & \dot{\mathcal{D}}_{hh} \\ \dot{\mathcal{D}}_{\alpha\alpha} & \dot{\mathcal{D}}_{\alpha h} \\ \dot{\mathcal{D}}_{E\alpha} & \dot{\mathcal{D}}_{Eh} \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{q} \\ \tilde{q}_{\Delta X} \end{pmatrix}$$

Antisymmetric set:

$$\bar{q} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{L}_{R\psi} & \mathcal{D}_{R\delta_R} & \mathcal{D}_{R$$

The elements of the above equations are obtained from the available generalized matrices by extraction.

The generalized aerodynamics for velocity are obtained from the lowest non-zero reduced frequency  $(k_{\varrho})$  complex matrices:

$$\dot{\mathscr{L}} = \left(\frac{b_R}{k_o}V\right) \operatorname{Imag}\left(\mathscr{L}(k_{\ell})\right)$$

where  $\mathbf{b}_{R}$  is the reference semichord from the aerodynamic module.

The value of n,  $\bar{P}$ ,  $\bar{Q}$  and  $\bar{R}$  are obtained from input data specifying the trim condition desired. For level flight or a level pullout at specified load factor:

$$\bar{Q} = \frac{(n-1) g}{V}$$

$$\bar{P} = \bar{R} = 0$$

where the load factor n is input.

For climbing (or level or descending) turn:

$$\bar{Q} = \frac{ng}{V} (1 - \frac{1}{n^2}), \quad \phi_B = \cos^{-1}(\frac{1}{n})$$

$$\bar{P} = -\frac{\theta_C}{V} g \tan \phi_B$$

$$\bar{R} = \frac{g}{V} \sin \phi_B$$

where  $\phi_B$  is the bank angle calculated from the input load factor and  $\theta_C$  is the climb angle.  $\theta_C$  is calculated from input rate of climb ( $\dot{Z}$ ) and R is calculated from the bank angle:

$$\theta_{c} = \sin^{-1}(\frac{\dot{Z}}{V})$$

$$R = \frac{v^2}{g \ tan} \phi_B$$

The symmetric and antisymmetric integrated loads for the trimmed flight solution are given by

$$\begin{cases} P_{STRIM} = n g \left| PIQ(\phi_h) \right| + \bar{q} \left[ PAQS(k = 0) \right] \left| q_S \right| \\ + \bar{q} \left( \frac{b_R}{k_g V} \right) Imag \left[ PAQS(k_g) \right] \left| q_S \right| + \left[ THRLØD \right] \left| T_H \right|$$

$$\left| P_{ATRIM} \right| = \bar{q} \left[ PAQA(k = 0) \right] \left\{ q_A \right\} + \bar{q} \left( \frac{b_R}{k_{\ell} V} \right) Imag \left[ PAQA(k_{\ell}) \right] \left\{ \dot{q}_A \right\}$$

Additional aerodynamic data are output for the trim condition. These are the load distributions in varying degrees of detail. The aerodynamic

parameters and geometric data printed include the following:

- Lifting pressures and their center locations in each box on all lifting surfaces;
- Lift coefficient, moment coefficient (about 1/4-chord), and center
  of pressure on each lifting surface strip as a function of spanwise
  location;
- 3. Spanwise distribution of loading (in the form  $c_{\ell}c/\overline{c}$  on each lifting surface as a function of span;
- Vertical and lateral running loads on slender bodies (force per unit length) are output as a function of longitudinal location (body element centers) on all bodies;
- 5. Total force and moment coefficients for the entire aircraft and for the lifting surfaces separately.

The equations that are used in the calculation of the various aerodynamic loading coefficients are given in Section VI, Part 1 of Vol. II of this report.

### 9. BLAST AND TIME RESPONSE MODULES

These modules establish the blast gust time and density history at the moving AAS origin of the aircraft and the Fourier transforms of the product of velocity and the local density, and calculate the frequency response of the aircraft due to the blast from the unit gust frequency response and acceleration solutions. (The trim module is called from the driving routine CGUSTR). The program then transforms these gust and acceleration reponses back to the time domain. Summation of the trim loads and the time histories of the perturbation loads gives the total loads on the vehicle as a function of time. The maximum positive and negative loads are compared to the input allowables and the solution iterated for critical range (if desired).

Input data required for this module consist of:

A unit gust load tape, a unit load tape and:

NORMAX = the number of orientations to be analyzed

NØR = the orientation definition number for each orientation analyzed

REST = the initial slant range estimate for each orientation analyzed

EFR = burst yield (kilotons)

TIMEMX = maximum time in seconds of the response time history

KLPT = iteration control for establishing critical range:

0, for no iteration

1, for iteration

KGRD = ground reflection control:

0, for no reflection

1, for including reflection

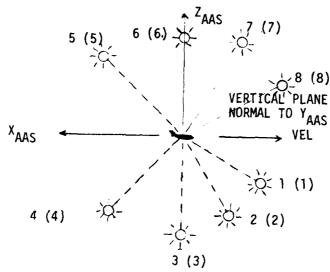
HGRD = height above sea level of the ground (ft)

KLØAD = allowable load modification constant:

- 0, use maximum allowable loads from unit loads tape,
- 1, input and modify allowables
- STALDS(I,J) = maximum positive (j = 7) and negative (J = 8) allowable loads for control range (entered only if NEWMAX = 1)
- NCRITS = control constant for determining allowable range based on critical stresses (is NSTRSS not zero)
  - 0, no critical stress
  - 1, input and use critical stress for range determination
- ALLOWS(I,J) = maximum positive (J = 1) and negative (J = 2) allowable stresses (entered if NCRITS non zero)

Gust orientations for the blast intercept and their code numbers are shown in Figure 19. A side directed burst orientation may be developed from its symmetric counterpart on the opposite side, hence the need for fewer asymmetric orientations in the aero and response modules. A tabular correspondence between the orientation numbers of the aero module and the blast module is used to take advantage of this. Table 3 gives the standard direction cosines for the standard orientations.

The substantial difference in this analysis procedure and that of the VIBRA-4 program is seen to be the use of Fourier transforms to and from the frequency domain to establish the time histories of loads rather than piecewise integration in the time domain. This procedure is necessary because the complex three dimensional unsteady aerodynamic solutions are known only for constant amplitude oscillatory motion. The Fourier transform process properly accounts for the time lags of the blast induced gust impingement across the aircraft spatially in that, in the limit, every possible phase lag across



( ) = Corresponding Aero Module Orientation Code

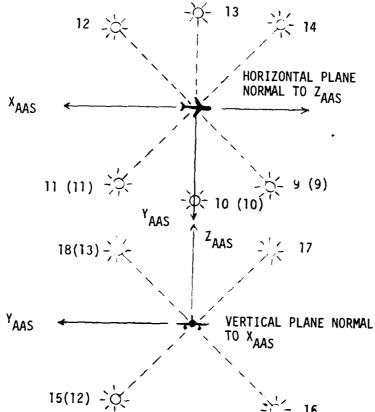


Figure 19. Blast Orientations for Blast Module

Mr. W. Miller Stone Col. To

TABLE 3
DIRECTION COSINES FOR STANDARD ORIENTATIONS

ORIENTATION NUMBER	$\frac{\gamma_{X}}{}$	Y <sub>y</sub>	$\frac{\gamma_{Z}}{}$
1	0.8660254	0.0	0.50
2	0.50	0.0	0.8660254
3	0	0.0	1.0
4	-0.7071068	0.0	0.7071068
5	-0.7071068	0.0	-0.7071068
6	0	0.0	-1.0
7	0.50	0.0	-0.8660254
8	0.8660254	0.0	-0.50
9	0.7071068	-0.7071068	0.0
10	0	-1.0	0.0
11	-0.7071068	-0.7071068	0.0
12	-0.7071068	0.7071068	0.0
13	0	1.0	0.0
14	0.7071068	0.7071068	0.0
15	0.0	0.7071068	0.7071068
16	0.0	-0.7071068	0.7071068
17	0.0	-0.7071068	-0.7071068
18	0.0	0.7071068	-0.7071068

the surfaces is accounted for in the frequency domain by specification of all frequencies of a unit gust traveling across the vehicle of given speed and direction. The Fourier transform of the gust time history establishes the amplitudes and lags of the forces at all frequencies (in the limit) and the inverse transform results in the time history. The method assumes a linear system of equations, which is consistent with the assumption made for the aerodynamic forces and that:

- 1. The blast wave travels at sonic speed.
- 2. The material velocity (gust) at any fixed distance behind the shock front is invariant as it passes across the vehicle.
- 3. Peak structural loads occur before the aircraft trajectory has changed significantly and thus the material velocity distribution behind the shock front is adequately predicted by the undisturbed aircraft flight path and its distance from the shock front.
- 4. The incremental angle of attack due to gust locally on the vehicle is sufficiently small such that the linear aerodynamic theory is adequate.

The transform procedure follows from the definition of the traveling gust function from Volume II. The downwash at any point on the vehicle resulting from a unit amplitude sinusoidally oscillating material velocity of frequency  $\omega$  and travelling at sonic speed is given by

$$w(x, \bar{t}) = \theta \cdot Re \left\{ \left[ \cos \frac{\bar{k}\ell}{b} - i \sin \frac{\bar{k}\ell}{b} \right] e^{-i\omega \bar{t}} \right\}$$
 where  $\bar{k} = \frac{kM}{b(1+\gamma_X M)}$  and

 $\boldsymbol{\theta}$  = velocity component of unit amplitude gust normal to surface

k = reduced frequency

M ≈ free stream Mach number

b = reference semichord

 $\gamma_{y}$  = direction cosine of the blast wave front with respect to the

X<sub>AAS</sub> axis

t = shifted time

and

$$\ell = \gamma_X x + \gamma_y y + \gamma_z z$$

where

 $x = X_{AAS}$  coordinate of the point

 $y = Y_{\Delta\Delta S}$  coordinate of the point

 $z = Z_{AAS}$  coordinate of the point

 $\gamma_y,~\gamma_z$  = direction cosines of the blast wave with respect to the  $\gamma_{AAS}$  and  $Z_{AAS}$  axes, respectively.

The shifted time  $\tilde{t}$  is used since the gust downwash distribution over the vehicle is based on distance from the origin of the AAS system. Since t, true time must be zero at time of wave interception with the aircraft, shifted time is given by

$$\bar{t} = t + T$$

where t is true time and  ${\tt T}$  is the time for the wave to move from interception point to the origin of the AAS system, and is given by

$$T = \frac{\gamma_x X_I + \gamma_y Y_I + \gamma_z Z_I}{V_{SS}(1 + \gamma_x M)}$$

where

 ${\bf X_I}$ ,  ${\bf Y_I}$ ,  ${\bf Z_I}$  = AAS coordinates of the point of shock interceiption  ${\bf V_{SS}}$  = speed of sound.

The inverse Fourier transform of the frequency response of a stable aircraft to gust forces resulting from the above downwash distributions may be shown to be the time history of the aircraft subjected to a unit impulsive gust. The Fourier transform of the gust time history convoluted in the frequency domain with the aircraft frequency response function and subsequently inverse transformed will be the time response of the vehicle to the actual gust time history. The Fourier transformation requires that gust function, G(t), be absolutely integrable; and such is the case. Examination of typical material velocity time histories shows that their Fourier transforms are effectively zero in the range of 40 to 60 Hz. This implies that the inverse Fourier procedure will predict the time history of the aircraft well if all roots of the aeroelastic system out to the maximum frequency necessary to transform the gust function are available in the aircraft frequency response function. The implication of this is that either the frequency domain aerodynamics must be known out to this frequency range or the modal set describing the aircraft vibration characteristics must be truncated at sufficiently low frequency such that no roots exist between the last known frequency response solution frequency and the frequency of zero moduli  $(\omega_{\text{MAY}})$ .

The driving routine GUSTDR calls the time module for the specified maneuver, forming the symmetric and antisymmetric trimmed flight loads  $P_{STRIM}$  and  $P_{ATRIM}$  and then loops on specified orientations for the resulting load time histories. Subroutine GSTHST calculates the burst scaling factors, gets the overpressure ratio from PRESS and the gust velocity from TPEVAL and GUSHRØ as a function of time and range. Shock time of arrival is calculated in TAR. Range is updated each time step in routine FLTPOS assuming the mean flight path reasonably follows the trajectory dictated by the maneuver speci-

fication (climbing turn, pullup or level flight). Routines TPINT and INTRBL are used to include the gound reflected and incident shock waves. ROUTINES TPEVAL, GUSRHØ, TAR, PRESS, INTRPB and TPINT are taken from Reference 1. The EFAS burst coordinates at time of burst are given by

$$\begin{cases} \chi_B \\ \gamma_B \\ z_B \end{cases} = -S_0 \quad \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta_c & \left(\sin\phi_B & \sin\theta_c\right) \left(\cos\phi_B & \sin\theta_c\right) \\ 0 & \cos\phi_B & -\sin\phi_B \\ -\sin\theta_c \left(\sin\phi_B & \cos\theta_c\right) \left(\cos\phi_B & \cos\theta_e\right) \end{bmatrix} \begin{cases} \gamma_x \\ \gamma_y \\ \gamma_z \end{cases} + \begin{cases} 0 \\ R_T \\ h_0 \end{cases}$$

where

 $S_0$  is the slant range at time zero (intercept time)

 $\theta_c$  is the climb angle

 $\phi_{\mbox{\scriptsize R}}$  is the bank angle

 $\gamma_{\chi},\ \gamma_{y},\ \gamma_{z}$  are direction cosines of the burst orientation with respect to the AAS system

 $\mathbf{R}_{T}$  and  $\mathbf{h}_{o}$  are the turn radius and altitude at time zero.

The aircraft position in the EFAS at time t is given by

where

h = flight altitude

$$\Omega = g \frac{\tan \Phi_B}{V}$$

$$R_T = \frac{V}{\Omega}$$

V = aircraft flight velocity (fps)

t = time (secs)

or

symmetric pullout

where

$$\bar{Q} = \frac{(n-1)g}{V}$$

$$R_p = \frac{V^2}{(n-1)g}$$

$$n = load factor$$

or

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} X_E \\ Y_E \\ Z_E \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} -Vt \\ 0 \\ h_O \end{array} \right\}$$

for level flight

The slant range S at time t is given by

$$S(t) = \sqrt{(x_E - x_B)^2 + (y_E - y_B)^2 + (x_E - z_B)^2}$$

The time intervals are taken as 0.05 seconds until the gust velocity goes negative, then at 0.50 second intervals till the gust velocity is less than 2 fps (time  $T_{MAXS}$ ). An extrapolation is then made to find  $T_{MAXS}$ , the time at which the gust velocity has returned to zero.

Routine TIMHST takes the output time history of the gust velocity V  $_g$  and local density  $_\rho$  and with routine TRFFT Fourier transforms the product into the frequency domain:

$$G(t) = \rho(t) \cdot V_g(t)/\rho_{ambient}$$
and 
$$g(i\omega) = \int_{-T}^{T} MAXS G(t)e^{-i\omega t} dt$$

It is convenient to use an analytic function for G(t) for which the exact Fourier transform is known. The approximation

$$G(t) = G_0(2e^{-\alpha(t+\tau)} - e^{-\beta(t+\tau)})$$

where  $G_0$  is the gust velocity at time  $t=-\tau$ , fits the G function very well for numerous time histories of gust velocity with respect to the moving airframe. This is generally the case when the vehicle is moving towards the burst. The Fourier transform of G(t) then is given by:

$$g(i\omega) = G_0 \left\{ \left[ \left( \frac{2\alpha}{\alpha^2 + \omega^2} - \frac{\beta}{\beta^2 + \omega^2} \right) \cos \omega \tau + \omega \left( \frac{2}{\alpha^2 + \omega^2} - \frac{1}{\beta^2 + \omega^2} \right) \sin \omega \tau \right] \right\}$$

$$+i \left[ \left( \frac{2\alpha}{\alpha^2 + \omega^2} - \frac{\beta}{\beta^2 + \omega^2} \right) \sin \omega \tau - \omega \left( \frac{2}{\alpha^2 + \omega^2} - \frac{1}{\beta^2 + \omega^2} \right) \cos \omega \tau \right] \right\}$$

Routine TRFFT checks the fit of the function G(t) in the region of time when the gust velocity is negative (which is the area of poorest fit) and if the fitting function predictions exceed five percent of the actual time histories the Fourier transform is taken as the sum of a series of impulses over the time history of the burst.

The gust and density function is then convoluted in the frequency domain with the symmetric ( $P_S$ ) and antisymmetric ( $P_A$ ) load frequency response to the unit gust:

$$P_{qS}(i\omega) = P_{S}(i\omega) \cdot g(i\omega)$$

$$P_{QA}(i\omega) = P_{A}(i\omega) \cdot g(i\omega)$$

to form the perturbation loads for the blast.

The time history of the perturbation loads are calculated in IFT:

$$\bar{P}_{S}(t) = -\frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\omega_{MAX}} Imag [P_{gS}(i\omega) sin\omega t] d\omega$$

$$\bar{P}_{A}(t) = -\frac{2}{\pi}$$
  $\int_{\Omega}^{\omega MAX} Imag [P_{gA}(i\omega) sin\omega t] d\omega$ 

A discussion of the method of Fourier transforms used herein may be found in References 7, 8 and 9.

Routine LOADCH forms the right side and left side time history loads generated from the half aircraft analysis:

$$\bar{P}_{RHS(t)} = \bar{P}_{STRIM} + \bar{P}_{ATRIM} + \bar{P}_{S(t)} + \bar{P}_{A}(t)$$

$$\bar{P}_{LHS(t)} = P_{STRIM} - P_{ATRIM} + \bar{P}_{S}(t) - \bar{P}_{A(t)}$$

Maximum positive and negative loads are saved and compared to allowable positive and negative loads. If a stress matrix has been defined in the limit loads module, the stress time histories are found and, if so flagged, the maximum allowable gust velocity established on the basis of input allowable stresses. The maximum allowable gust velocity for the burst conditions are estimated from

<sup>7.</sup> Wylie, C.R. Jr., Advanced Engineering Mathematics, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., New York, 1951.

<sup>8.</sup> Solodovnikov, V. V., Introduction to the Statistical Dynamics of Automated Control Systems, Dover Publications, Inc., New York, 1960.

<sup>9.</sup> Hurty, W.C. and Rubinstein, M. F., Dynamics of Structures, Prentice-Hall, Inc., New Jersey, 1964

$$V_{gMAX}(t =+0) = \overline{P}_{MAX}(t) \cdot V(t =+0)$$

$$\frac{g}{P_{Allow}}$$

and the maximum allowable overpressure from:

the maximum allowable overpressure from:
$$\sqrt{P_{m}} = P_{0} \left\{ \left( \frac{21}{25} \right) \left( \frac{V_{gMAX}}{V_{ss}} \right)^{2} + \sqrt{\left( \frac{21}{25} \right)^{2} \left( \frac{V_{gMAX}}{V_{ss}} \right)^{4} + \left( \frac{49}{25} \right) \left( \frac{V_{gMAX}}{V_{ss}} \right)^{2}} \right\}$$

where  $V_{SS}$  is the ambient speed of sound (FPS) and  $p_0$  is the ambient pressure (psi).

A revised slant range is calculated by routine RANGE, which is an inversion of routine PRESS. If iteration for range has been specified, the time history load calculation process is repeated until convergence on an allowable gust velocity. At the conclusion of a response solution, the distance from burst to intercept (in the EFAS) is displayed.

Figure 20 details the major routines in this module.

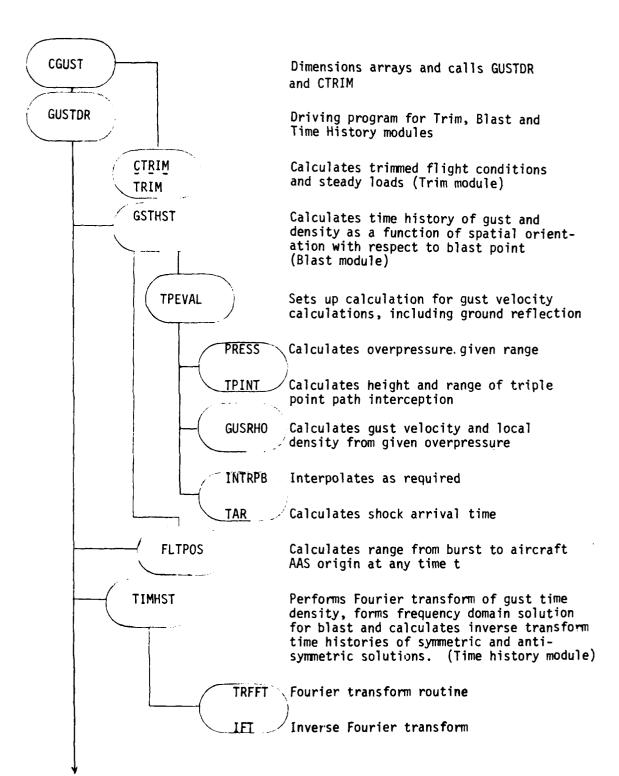
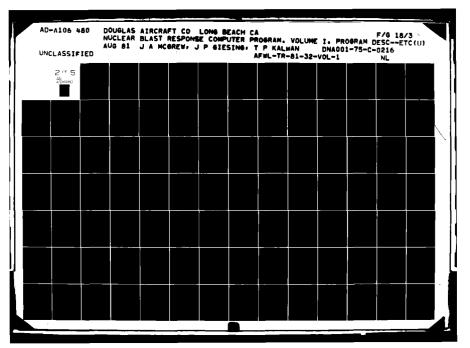
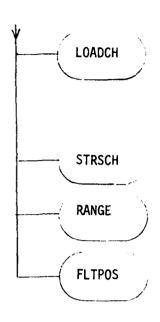


Figure 20. Blast and Time Response Module Routines





Calculates left and right side perturbation loads as a function of specific orientation and sums in trim loads.

Maximum and minimum loads are found and maximum overpressure for allowables calculated for next iteration, if any.

Calculates left and right side total stresses versus time.

Calculates new allowable range for aircraft for specified overpressure and gust velocity.

Finds distance from aircraft to burst at burst time

Figure 20 (contd). Blast and Time Response Module Routines

### 10. RIGID MODULE

The RIGID module has been added to permit correlation studies with experimental measurements of the blast loading of (effectively) rigid models. The experimental data on time histories of the moving reference point overpressure, density, and material velocity are input by the user and are utilized in place of the present internal calculations. The correlation pressure points are also specified by the user in terms of the locations of the aerodynamic boxes and slender body elements so that the pressure time histories for a steady angle of attack of the rigid vehicle can be determined.

The module first calculates the trim forces for the specified aerodynamic points by multiplying the forces from the AERO file by the dynamic pressure and the input values of generalized coordinates for any modes input to the AERO module. Next, the module performs a Fourier transform on the product of the input material velocity and density in order to put it in the frequency domain. After multiplying the result by the dynamic pressure and the gust forces from the AERO file, an inverse Fourier transform is performed to obtain the forces in the time domain. Adding these to the trim forces and dividing by box areas or body lengths leads to the desired pressures and running loads.

The output from this module is then the time histories of the pressures and running loads at the specified aerodynamic boxes and slender body elements. These may be compared to corresponding experimental results.

Figure 21 details the major routines in this module.

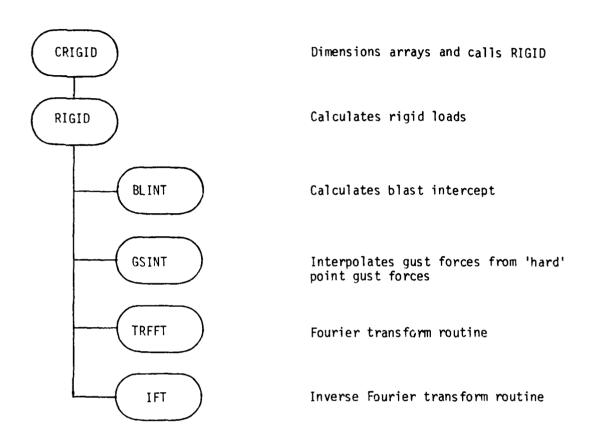


Figure 21. Rigid Module Routines

### MERGE MODULE

The MERG module has been added to permit the merging onto one file, the aerodynamic matrices for different reduced frequencies from two separate files. This module adds a capability that will save computing time in that a set of aerodynamic matrices for a new set of reduced frequencies can be obtained without rerunning any reduced frequencies that have already been previously obtained. This feature also saves computing when an AERO job runs out of time before computing all of the reduced frequencies requested. The user simply runs the AERO module for the frequencies not completed and merges with the previous file to obtain the complete set of aerodynamic matrices.

Only two files can be input for each run, but the output file can always be input to a subsequent merge run. The filenames of the input files are TAPE 17 and TAPE 18, and the file name of the output file is TAPE 19.

#### SECTION IV

### PFOGRAM INPUT

### 1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF INPUT DATA

The program input is divided into two (2) card decks called the Fixed Data Deck and the Fun Data Deck respectively. The Fixed Data Deck is divided into four (4) major groups, according to the program module which uses the data, and contains all of the information which define the aircraft geometry, mass, mode shapes, frequencies, loads, etc. The Run Data Deck contains the information necessary to define the conditions describing the specific run; for example, the blast crientations to be considered and the associated trial ranges.

Each input card consists of either all integer numbers or all real numbers input in fields of 12 columns. Integer numbers are input right justified in the field; that is, the number is punched in the card so that it ends in the right-most column of the field. Real numbers are generally left-justified, which means the number is punched in the card so that it starts in the left-most column of the field. In the input descriptions that follow, the ending card column for integer numbers or the beginning card column for real numbers are indicated above the dashed lines and the input variables are indicated below the dashed line. Each item number begins on a new card.

Units of data describing geometry must be consistent and are expected in inches, though an input parameter SIZFCT is provided in the Fun Data Deck to adjust for geometric data in units other

than inches. Units for the modal deflections are expected to be inches for linear deflections and radians for angular deflections. These linear or angular deflections are given for a unit modal amplitude. Jig mode input for calculating the basic lift and moment forces on the undeformed vehicle must be in the same units used for the geometry. Modes which describe the aerodynamic and inertial deflections in terms of rotations, such as rigid body pitch or control surface rotation modes, should be for one radian of rotation. An input parameter, RBRADF, is provided in the trim module input in the event some other rotational base value has been used. All such rotation modes must have the same reference rotational value.

All other unit requirements are as described in the detailed input data section.

### 2. FILE CONTROL STATEMENTS

sequential files and can be stored on tape or disk directly at the time of creation using standard CDC control statements. The control statements for saving a file are the REQUEST statement for saving on tape and the CATALOG statement for saving on disk. The control statements for using a previously saved file are the FEQUEST statement for a file saved on tape and the ATTACH statement for a file saved on disk. Files may be copied from tape to disk or disk to tape by the use of the COPYBF control statement without affecting the operation of the program. For the proper coding of control statements, the appropriate operating system manual should be consulted.

The following correspondence must be maintained between the data files, the fortran unit designator, and the CDC filename.

Data File	Fortran Unit	CDC_Filename
Run Lata	5	TAPE5
Fixed Data	31	TAPE31
Aerodynamics	19	TAPE19
Unit Loads	34	TAPE34
Frequency Response	35	TAPE35
Unit Gust Loads	36	TAPE36

# 3. FIXED DATA DECK INPUT DESCRIPTION

The four major groups in the Fixed Data Deck are the sectional input data, the aerodynamic module input, the inertial module input, and the load module input. Each group is described in more detail preceeding the specific input descriptions that follow. If a given module is not to be executed in a run, the input data for that module does not need to be removed from the Fixed Data Deck. The program can find the data necessary to run any specific module via the data designator card which is the first card in each major group. The Fixed Data Deck is input using fortran unit 31 (TAPE31).

## a. Sectional Input Data (SECT)

The input data for this module consist of flags for dimensioning and module control, locations of and deflections at the inertial nodal points, and modal frequencies and structural damping. This data is optional, but if it is input, it must be the first data in the Fixed Data Deck. Either the SECT or the IMOP data must be input and the program will use the first one that appears in the Fixed Data Deck.

ITEM_NJ,_1	Data desig	nator card			
cc 1 13			4 9	6 1	
SECT					
<u>Yariable</u>	<u>Description</u>				
SECT	=SECT, designates that the data following are the inertial $\pi \infty$ dule input data				
<u>ITEM_NJ.2</u> Dimensioning data					
cc 1 1 2	2 4	3 6	4 8	6 0	7 2
NMS	NDCF	NSYM	NASYM	NENGS K	KPRLDS
<u>Variable</u>	Description	5 <u>r</u>			
NMS		'right hand s	ide• mass po	ints, includi	ing
NDOF NSYM NASYM NENGS KPFIDS	number of degrees of freedom per mass station number of symmetric modes number of antisymmetric modes number of engines on right hand side and centerline =1, print unit load matrices generated (if any)				
NDOF NSYM NASYM NENGS	number of number of number of number of number of	e masses degrees of fre symmetric mode antisymmetric engines on ric unit load mata	eedom per ma: es modes jht hand side	ss station	-

ITEM_NO3		ass station loc tations, I=1,NM		(Repeated for	r all mass
cc 1	1 3	2 5	3 7	4 9	6 11
ELXIO	ELY	IO FLZ IO			
<u>Variable</u>	₽	<u>escription</u>			
ELXIO FLYIO ELZIO	Y	AAS coordinate AAS coordinate AAS coordinate	of mass, i	n,	
ITEM NO. 4	P	nertial modal f HIX, PHIY, and =1,NCMCE, where	PHIZ. (Re	peated for a	
CC	1 3	<b>2</b> 5	3 7	<b>4</b> 9	6 1
FPEQ	FFE		FREQ	FREQ	FREQ
<u>Variable</u>	₫	<u>escription</u>			
FREQ	m	odal frequency,	Hz		
ITEM NO. 5		odeshares (Repe MS and all mode			ions, I=1 to
FIRST CARD					
cc 1	1	2 5	3 7	4	6 1
<del></del>	Ĺ	н	THETA	ALPHA	PSI
<u>Variable</u>	2	escription			
F L H THETA ALPHA PSI	1 1 r r	inear deflectio inear deflectio inear deflectio otational defle otational defle otational defle	n in the y n in the z ction abou ction abou	-direction -direction t the x-axis t the y-axis	

SECOND CAR	O (Input o	nly if NDOF	=7 or 8)		
cc 1	1 3	2 5	3 7	4 9	6 1
BETA	DELTA				
<u>Variable</u>	Descript	<u>ien</u>			
BETA			on about th	e primary c	ontrol
DELTA	rotation	hinge-line al deflecti hinge-line	on about th	e secondary	control
ITEM NO. 6	I=1,NMS) is used	. Note than by the prog		ot the mass table of ma	
FIFST CARD					
cc 1	1 3	2 5	3 	4 9	6 _ <b>1</b>
М	MDELX	MDELY	MDELZ		
<u>Variable</u>	Descript	ion			
M MDELX MDELY	mass unt	alance, x-d alance, y-d	lirection		
MDELZ	mass unk	alance, z-d	lirection		
SECOND CAF	D				
cc	1	2	3	4	6
1 x x	- <u>3</u>	- <u>5</u> 122	- <u>7</u>	-9 I Y Z	_1
T X X			hout x-axis		
IYY IZZ			bout y-axis		
IXY	product	of inertia	about x- &	y-axis	
IYZ IZX			about y- & about z- &		
- C A	Product	OF THEFTTA	anout Z- 0	V. GVT 2	

THIED CARD	(Input c	nly if NDOF	r=7 or 8)		
cc 1 13		2 5	3 7	4 9	6
SHE P	AB	IBB	PTB	SFB	PPB
Yariable	Descript	icn			
SHE PAB IBE PTP SFE PPB	product moment c product mass unb	of inertia f inertia f of inertia alance rela	primary confor primary or primary relating the ting f and relating ps	control sur control sur eta and bet beta	irface :face
FOUFTH CALD	(Input c	nly if NDOF	·= 8)		
cc 1		2	3 7	4	6
<u>-</u>	AD	PBD	IDD		
<u>Variable</u>	Descript	<u>icn</u>			
3HD PAC	product		secondary c for seconda delta		
PED	product		for seconda	ry control	surface
IDD			or secondar	y control s	urface
FIFTH_CARD	(Input o	nly if NDOF	r=8)		
1		2	3 7	4	6
13 PT.	SFC	PPD			
Yari. 12	Descript	icn			
PTE			for seconda	ry control	surface
SED	mass unt			ontrol surf	ace relating
PPD \	f and de product relating		for seconda elta	ry control	surface

ITEM NO. 7	Modal definition	ons, AMODN	0.		
FIFST_CAFD					
cc 1 2	2 4	3 6	4 8	6 0	7 2
MODE 1	MODE 2	MODE3	MODE4	MODE5	
<u>Variable</u>	Description				
MODE1	mode number of				
MODE2	mode number of mode number of	rigid bod	y pitch mode	e eft mode	
MODE3 MODE4	mode number of	first sum	y lure and a	tic mode	
MODE5	mode number of				
MODELS	mode number of	1000 Oynun	COLLE CLUOC	20 1040	
SECOND_CAPD					
cc 1	2	3	4	6	7
12_ MODE6		MODE8	MODE9		
MOLLIO	NODE!	HODE	MODE		
<u>Variable</u>	<u>Description</u>				
MOLE6	mode number of	pitch tri	m mode		
MODE7	mode number of	symmetric	jig mode		
BECOM	mode number of	first sym	metric mode	to be delete	ed in
40000	this analysis	1		to be delete	
MODE9	mode number of this analysis	last symm	etric mode	to be detered	1 1 n
	curs analysis				
THIFE CAFD					
	2	2	4		
cc 1	2 n	3 6	4 α	6	
MODE11	MODE 12	MODE 13	MODE 14	MODE 15	
	· · · · · ·				
<u>Yariable</u>	<u>Description</u>				
MODE11	mode number of	rigid bod	y roll mode		
MODE12	mode number of	rigid bod	y yaw mode		
MODE13	mode number of				
MODE14 MODE15	mode number of mode number of				
AULE 13	mode Hamper Or	1ast anti	SAMME CLIC 6	react c more	

#### FOURTH CARD

CC	1	2	3	4	6	
1	2	4	6	8	0	
	MODE16	MODE 17	MODE18	MC DE 19	MODE 20	

<u>Variable</u>	Description
MODE16	mode number of roll trim mode
MODE17	mode number of yaw trim mode
MODE18	mode number of antisymmetric jig mode
MODE19	mode number of first antisymmetric mode to be deleted in this analysis
MODE20	mode number of last antisymmetric mode to be deleted in this analysis
<u>Note</u> :	Trim modes may also be defined as elastic modes. For example, the yaw trim mode (usually rudder rotation) might also be used in the yaw damper system and hence be defined as an elastic mode, a trim mode and in the ACS definition.

CC	1	2	3	4	6
1	3	5	_7	_9	_1
CPXDPG	CPXDPG	CPX DPG	CPXDPG	CPXDPG	CPXDPG

<u>Variable</u> <u>Description</u>

CPXDPG modal structural damping

Note: The structural damping should be input zero in all modes except the elastic modes.

#### b. Aerodynamic Mcdule Input Data (AERO)

The input data for this module consist of the following five groups of data: general data, panel data, body data, modal spline interpolation data, and gust data. The general data, panel data, and modal spline interpolation data must always be input, but the body data and gust data are optional as specified by flags in the general data.

The general data consist of flags for dimensioning and program control, locations of and deflections at the aerodynamic nodal points, and constants. The panel and body data consist of the input necessary to define completely each panel and body. The modal spline interpolation data consist of the data to relate the aerodynamic nodal points to the panel and body data. The gust data allow nonstandard blast orientations to be input for the gust calculations.

Units of data describing geometry must be consistent with the units for the other major groups.

 GFCUP NO. 1
 General Data

 ITEM NO. 1
 Data designator card

 cc
 1
 2
 3
 4
 6

 1
 3
 5
 7
 9
 1

 AEFO

 Variable
 Description

aerodynamic module input data

AEFO

=AERO, designates that the data following are the

ITEM NO. 2	Dimensioning d	<b>la</b> ta			
cc 1	2	3	4	6	7
12_	44	6	8	0	2
NODES	NSYM	NASYM	MFIX1	MFIX2	
<u>Variable</u>	Description				
NODES	number of aero	odynamic noc	dal points		
NSYM	number of symm				
NASYM	number of anti				
MFIX1	mode number of				
MFIX2	mode number of	second mod	de to monit	or	
**	<b>a</b>		- 3		
Note:	Gusts can not	be monitore	ea.		
ITEM NO. 3	Dimensioning of	lata			
cc 1	2	3	4	6	7
12_		6	<u> 8</u>	0	2
NP	MSTRIP	NSMAX	NCMAX	NBOXES	
<u>Yariable</u>	Description				
NP	Total number of	of panels of	n all lifti	ng surfaces	
MSTPIP	Total number of				
NSMAX	Maximum number				
NCMAX	Maximum number			er panel	
NPOXES	Total number of				
		-			
ITEM NO. 4	Dimensioning o	data			
cc 1	2	3	4	6	7
1 2	4	6	8 _	_ 0	2
NB	MSBE	MBE			
<u>Variable</u>	<u>Description</u>				
NB	Total number of				
MSBE	Total number of				
MBE	Total number of bodies	or interfer	ence body e	elements for a	11

ITEM_NO5		numbers 5 input since program from	and 6 are e these da om the SEC	omitted if ita will be T data.	ol points. SECT data hobtained by	as been the
cc	1	2	<u>:</u>	3	4	6
1	3	5		7	9	1
ELXIA	EI	YIA E	IZIA			
<u>Variable</u>		Description	<u>:n</u>			
ELXIA		XAAS coord	linate of a	erodynamic	nodal point	
ELYIA		YAAS coord	linate of a	erodynamic	nodal point	:
ELZIA		ZAAS coord	linate of a	erodynamic	nodal point	:
ITEM NO. 6					all aerodyn des J=1,NSYN	namic points H+NASYM)
cc	1	2	?	3	4	6
1	3	5	5	7	9	1
PHINA	PI	HIZA F	HIYA			
<u>Variable</u>		Description	<u>en</u>			
ANIHA		Mode shape nodal poir		direction	at panel as	erodynamic
PHIZA				ection at bo	ody aerodyna	mic nodal
PHIYA			e in y-dire	ection at bo	ody aerodyna	mic nodal

ITEM NO. 7						
cc 1 1 2	. 2	3	4	6 0	7	
I PR 1	IPF2	IPF3	NGUST			
<u>Yariable</u>	<u>Description</u>					
IPF1	Print flag for conditions = 1, print all		-	st boundary		
IPF2	=0, no print Print flag for AERO file =1, print forc =0, no print		ces that are	saved on the	he	
IPF 3	Print flag for	pressures	, body loading	ngs, and do	wnwash	
NGUST	factors =1, print pressures only =2, print pressures and body loadings only =3, print pressures, body loadings, and the down- wash factor matrix, DT and DTA =0, do not print any of the above Gust direction cosine override flag =0, use standard direction cosine matrix for 13 gust conditions =n, override some (or all) elements of the direction cosine matrix for the gust boundary conditions. n=number of total gust conditions (max=20) See input under Group No. 5					
ITEM NO. 8						
cc 1	2 u	3	4	6 0	7	
NKD	NKP	MK1	MK2			
<u>variable</u>	Description					
NKD	Number of reducalculations	ced freque	ncies for do	ublet lattic	ce	
NKP	Number of reducalculations	ced freque	ncies for pi	ston theory		
MK1	Sequence numbe senting a body incidence; oth	surface,	whenever this			
MK2	Sequence numbering a body surfincidence; oth	r of last	box on last per ever this boo			
Note:	Panels on body Maximum number				= 100	

#### ITEM\_NO.\_\_9

CC	1	2	3	4	6
1	3	5	7	9	1
FMACH	REFA	FEFS	REFC	XM	SCALER

# Variable Description FMACH Mach number, usual definition REFA Reference area, usually total area of both wings PEFS Feference semispan

PEFC Peference chord, usually average chord of wing XM Moment axis

ITEM NO. 10 (Pepeated until all FREQ(I) are input for I=1,NK,
where NK = NKD+NKP)

CC	1	2	3	4	6	
1	3	5	7	99	1	
FREO	FREU	FREO	FREO	FREO	FFEO	

Variable Description

FFEQ Reduced frequency

GROUP NO. 2	Panel data (1 N=1,NP)	Items 1 thru 5	repeated f	or all pan	els,
ITEM NO. 1					
cc 1 13	2 5	3 7	4 9	6 <b>1</b>	
x 1 x	2 X3	х4			
<u>Yariable</u>	Description				
X 1		ing edge x-coo			
X 2 X 3		ling edg <b>e x-</b> co ding edg <b>e x-c</b> o			
X 4		iling edge x-c			
ITEM_NO2					
cc 1	2 5	3 7	4	6	
<u> </u>	2 Z1	<del>/</del> 22			
<u>Variable</u>	Description				
¥1		y-coordinate			
Y 2 Z 1		e y-coordinate z-coordinate			
<b>z</b> 2		e z-coordinate			
ITEM_NO3					
cc 1 1 2	2 4	3	4	6	7
NC NC	NS NS	IGRUP	8	0	2
<u>Yariable</u>	<u>Description</u>				
NC		ordwise boxes			
NS IGFUP		anwise strips of panel. Us		ls that ar	e
	butted up tra	ailing edge to	leading ed	lge are memi	bers
	will be calcu	group, and the ulated for the	<pre>•combined</pre>	strips of	such
		panels in the pordinate (for			
	less) or the	same z-coordi	nate (for d	lihedmal of	
		45 degrees) wip for the spa			
					•

(Repeated until all TH(I) are input for I=1,NC+1) CC 1\_ TH TH TH TH TH <u>Variable</u> Description TH Fractional chordwise divisions for panel. Usually waries from 0.0 at the leading edge to 1.0 at the trailing edge ITEM NO. 5 (Repeated until all TAU(I) are input for I=1,NS+1) CC 2 3 6 TAU TAU TAU TAU UAT TAU Description <u>Variable</u> TAU Fractional spanwise divisions for panel. Usually varies from 0.0 at the inboard edge to 1.0 at the outboard edge

GROUP NO. 3	Body data (Item N=1,NB. If NB=				es,
ITEM NO. 1					
cc 1	2 5	3 7	<b>4</b> 9	6 1	
	C A0	AR			
<u>Variable</u>	<u>Description</u>				
ZC TC A0 AF	z-coordinate of y-coordinate of average characte cross-sectional	body axis eristic sem	ni-width of tio of body	interference (height/wide	e body th)
ITEM NO. 2					
cc 1 1 2 NBE	2 4 NSBE	3 6 NF I	4 8 NFS	6 0 NT 1	7 2
<u>Variable</u>	<u>Description</u>				
NBE NSBE	number of interpolation				
NRI	interference 'ra =1, RI array is	adius• flag input belo	) A 		
NFS	=0, RI(I) = A0, slender body 'ra =1, RS array is	adius• flag	Ī		
NT1	=0, RS(I) = A0, number of elemen	for all I=	1,NSBE+1	pelow (max=26	))
ITEM_NO3	(Repeated until	all XII(I)	are input	for I=1, NBE-	⊦ <b>1</b> )
cc 1	2 5	3	4	6	
<u>XII</u> X	II XII	<u>7</u> XII	XII	XII	
<u>Yariable</u>	Description				
XII	x-coordinates of	finterfere	ence body el	lement endpo:	ints

ITEM_NO4	(Repeat∈d Omit if		RI(I) are	input for I	=1,NPE+1.
cc 1 1 3		2 5_	3 7	4 9	6
		PI	RI	PI	RI
<u>Variable</u>	<u>Descripti</u>	<u>.cn</u>			
ŘΙ	semi-widt endpoints		i of interf	erence body	element
ITEM NO. 5	(Repeated	until all	TH1(I) are	input for	I=1,NT1)
cc 1		2	3 7	4	6
	 н <b>1</b>	<u> </u>	<u>7</u>	<u>-9</u>	-1
<u>Variable</u>					·
TH1		rientation aces, degre		nts on inte	rference
<u>Note</u> :	surface-b TH1 is no body surf The actua	ody interset the angulace but an location	ections. Al	tion of a po ientation po nt is:	lptic bodies oint on the
ITEM NO. 6	(Repeated	until all	XIS(I) are	input for	I=1, NSBE+1)
cc 1		2	3	4	6
$\frac{1}{XIS}$		XIS	7 x1s	y XIS	XIS
<u>Yariable</u>					
XIS	x-coordin	ates of sle	ender body	element end	points
ITEM_NO7	(Repeated Omit if		RS(I) are	input for I	=1,NSBE+1.
cc 1		2	3	4	6
1 3 PS R	S	5 PS	7 RS	9 RS	RS
			• • •		
Yariable	<u>Descripti</u>	<u>CD</u>			
PS	semi-widt	hs or radi:	i of slende:	r body endpo	oints

GROUP NO. 4	Modal Spline	Interpolati	on Data		
ITEM_NO. 1					
cc 1 1 2 NSB	2 4 NSP	3 6 NMA X	4 8 KPRINT	6 0	7
Yariable	<u>Description</u>	MMAX	RENINI		
nse nsp nmax kprint	Number of sup Number of sup Maximum number one of the sup Print flag =1, print H a =0, do not pr	perpanels (= er of aerody aperbodies/s and DHDX mat	namic nodal superpanels	input)   points in any	
ITEM_NO2	Item numbers superbodies,			first for all !	NSB
cc 1 1 2	2	3 6	4 88	6 0	7 2
cc 1 1 2 IF1		3 6 NSUP	4 8 IXCON	-	7 2
1 2	4	3 6 NSOP	4 8 IXCON	00	7 2
1 2 IF1	NXQ  Description  Flag to selected calculations =0, surface s	ct either so (Not used o	rface splir	NACELL  ne or linear spinput data) panels)	7 2
1 2 IF1 Yariable	NXQ  Description  Flag to selected calculations =0, surface selected select	ct either so (Not used o spline (used coline (used	rface splir with SECT in for superp	NACELL  ne or linear spinput data) panels)	7 2
1 2 IF1 Yariable IF1	NXQ  Description  Flag to select calculations =0, surface s =1, linear sp Number of aer superbody/sup Number of bod	ct either so (Not used of spline (used coline (used codynamic no perpanel	rface spling the second of the second of the superpode of the superpode of the second	NACELL  ne or linear spinput data) panels) odies)	7 2
1 2 IF1  Yariable  IF1  NXQ	NXQ  Description  Flag to select calculations =0, surface s =1, linear sp Number of aer superbody/sup	ct either so (Not used to spline (used codynamic not perpanel dies/panels cate x or your cate x or your cate x or your	rface spling ith SECT in a for superpodal points in the current forms of	NACELL  ne or linear spinput data) panels) odies) in the current cent superbody/	7 2

ITEM NO. 3	(Repeated unti	l all Insur	(I) are in	put for I=1	,NSUP)
cc 1	2	3	4	6	7
12	4	6	8	0	2
INSUP	INSUP	INSUP	INSUP	INSUP	INSUP
<u>Yariable</u>	<u>Description</u>				
INSUP	Array of body superbody/supe		el numb <b>er</b> s	in the cur	rent
ITEM NO. 4	(Repeated unti	l all NODE	I) are inp	ut for I=1,	(QX P
cc 1	2	3	4	6	7
12	4	6_	8	0	2
NODE	NOCE	NODE	NODE	NODE	NODE
<u>Variable</u>	Description				
NODE	Array of aerod current superb			mbers in the	e
ITEM NO. 5	Item numbers 5 has been input		e input on	ly if SECT	data
cc 1	2	3	4	6	7
1 2	4	6	8	0	2
NSUPTO	MAXSEC	MAXPF			
<u>Yariable</u>	Description				
NSUPTO	total number o	f superpane	ls		
MAXSEC	maximum number			ne superpan	el
MAXPF	maximum value	of IPAIR (1	tem 11) fo	r any section	on

ITEM NO. 6	Item numbers superpanels.	6 thru 13 a:	re repeated	for all NSUF	PTO
çc 1	2	3	¥	6	7
NSEC	NODES	NEAASS	NODASS 7		
<u>Variable</u>	<u>Description</u>				
NSEC	number of sec Volume II for	definition	of a section	. \	
NODES	number of not control surfa	les in curre	nt superpane	1. WODES=0 f	or
NEFASS	Identification contains the	on number of nodes which	the superparare associate	nel \hich	=
NODASS	current control The number of panel that an surface super equal to the associated su	f nodes lying re to be used rpanel. NOD maximum num	g on the asso d for the cu ASS must be	rrent co. tro	er- ol
<u>Note</u> :	NEAASS and No superpanel is own nodes.	s a control :	surface and	does not hav	
ITEM_NO7	Degree of fre	edom flags	for current :	superpanel	`
cc 1	2 4	3 6	4	6 0	7
1I	·~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	T	B	D	
Yariable	<u>Description</u>				
H	=H, use the H			all specifie	đ
A	=A, use the A	current sup ALPHA degree			
T P	=T, use the 1				
D	=B, use the F =D, use the F				

IIFM NC. 8	Flastic axis end	dpcint coord	inates.		
cc 1 1 3	2 5 7. 2A	3 77	4 9	6 11	
X A Y	A ZA	XP	YB	<b>2</b> F	
<u>Variable</u>	Description				
ΧA	XAAS coordinate	of inboard	end of elas	stic axis	
YÃ	YAAS cocrdinate	of inbcard	end of elas	stic axis	
7 A	ZAAS coordinate	of inboard	end of elas	stic axis	
XE	XAAS coordinate YAAS coordinate ZAAS coordinate	of cutboard	end of ela	astic axis	
YL	YAAS coordinate	of outroard	end of ela	estic axis	
2 F	ZAAS coordinate	of outboard	end of ela	astic axis	
Note:	Endpoint coordinated point coordinated surface control surface.	rdinates. T superpanel	he elastic	axis for a	l
IIAM_NO9	(Repeated until Omit if NCDES=0)	all NCDE(I)	are input	for I=1,NC	DES.
cc 1	2 4 NOTE	3	4	6	7
NCDE	NOTE	NOLE	NOCE	NODE	NODE
<u>Variable</u>	<u> Description</u>				
NCLE	node numbers in	the current	superpane.	1	
IIEW_NO12	(Repeated until Omit if NCDASS=0	))		for I=1,NO	DASS.
cc 1	2 <u>4</u>	3	4	6	7
12_		<u>     6                               </u>	8	0	2
NASS	NASS	NASS	NASS	NASS	NASS
Yariatle	<u>Description</u>				
NASS	Identification rassociated supercurrent control of its cwn. NAS the associated s	cpanel that surface sup SS must be a	are to be well who	used on the ich has no	nodes

ITEM_NO11	Item numbers 11 the sections for the co			all NSEC
cc i	2	3	4	6 7
12	4	6	_8	02
IFP	IPAIP			
<u>Yariable</u>	Description			
IFP	=1, section is cut	by paralle	l lines	
	=0, section is cut			
IPAIR	number of pairs of	box number	s to be inpu	ut in item 12
Note:	The aerodynamic box ider.tified. These first and last box Since there may be consecutive boxes first-last box numbers.	boxes can numbers of more than there may b	be identifie a sequence one sequence e several pa	ed by the of boxes. e of
ITEM_NJ12				
cc 1	2 5	3 7	4	6
1 3 Y			9	
	20			
<u>Yariable</u>				
XO	XAAS coordinate of			
YC 20	YAAS coordinate of ZAAS coordinate of			
	(Repeated for all		<del>-</del>	
cc 1	2	3	4	6 7
1 2	u u	6	4 8	6 7 2
Ĭ1	12			
Yariable	Description			
I 1	box number of first	t box of gr	oup of boxes	s for the
T 2	current section	hau af	un of bours	for Abo
12	box number of last current section	pox or dro	up or boxes	tor cue

GFOUP NO. 5 Gust Data (Input only if NGUST#0) ITEM\_NO. 1 (Repeated for each gust condition to be added or overridden) CC 3 1 1 2 NN XCOS YCOS **Z**COS <u>Yariable</u> Description NN A number from 1 to NGUST indicating the gust condition to be input. If NN is less than 14, the standard gust corresponding to NN will be overridden with the following input. If NN is greater or equal to 14, the gust whose direction cosines are given below will be added to the existing 13 standard gust orientations. (the maximum number of standard plus additional gusts is 20) NN=-1 indicates end of optional gust input. XCOS cos(alpha), direction cosine from the x-axis to blast center YCOS cos(beta), direction cosine from the y-axis to blast center 2 COS cos(gamma), direction cosine from the z-axis to blast

center

#### c. Inertial Module Input Data (IMOD)

The input data for this module consists of flags for dimensioning and module control, locations of and deflections at the inertial nodal points, and modal frequencies and structural damping.

ITEM NO. 1	Data designator	card			
cc 1 13		3 7	4 9	6 1	
IMCD					
<u>Variable</u>	<u>Description</u>				
IMOD	=IMOD, designate inertial module			wing are the	
ITEM NO. 2	Dimensioning dat	a			
cc 1	2	3	4	6	7
12_ NMS	NENGS KP	FLDS	8		£
<u>Variable</u>	<u>Description</u>				
NMS	number of 'right		mass poin	ts, including	g
NENGS	centerline masse number of engine		hand side	and centerli	ne
KBFIDS	=1, print unit 1 =0, do not print	oad matric			
ITEM NO. 3	Mass and locatio N=1,NMS)	n data.	(Repeated for	or all masses	5
cc 1	2	3	<b>4</b> 9	6 1	
1 EM E	LXIO ELVIO	ELZIO			
#	Danaminatan				
<u>Variable</u>	<u>Description</u>				
EM	mass, lt. sec. s				
ELXIO ELYIO	XAAS cocrdinate YAAS coordinate				
EL2 IO	ZAAS coordinate				

ITEM NO. 4	Inertial modal PHIX, PHIY, an N=1,NOMOD, whe are input in t	d PHIZ. (Pore NOMOD=NS)	epeated for YM+NASYM.	all modes,	
FIFST CARD					
cc 1 13 FREO	2 5	3 7	4 9	6 1	
<u>Variable</u>	Description				
FREQ	modal frequenc	y. Hz			
NEXT_CALD	(Repeated for correspond to			MS. Order	nust
cc 1 1 3	2 5	3 7	4	6	
PHIX P	HIY PHIZ		~ ~ <del>~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ </del>		
<u>Variable</u>	<u>Description</u>				
PHIX PHIY PHIZ	mode shape in mode shape in mode shape in	y direction	at mass st	ation	
ITEM NO. 5	Modal definiti	ons, AMODNO	•		
FIFST CAPD					
cc 1 1 2	2 <u>u</u>	3 6	4 8	6 0	7 2
MODE1	MCDE2	MODE 3	MODE4	MODE5	
<u>Yariable</u>	Description				
MODE1 MCDE2	mode number of mode number of	rigid body	plunge mod	le	
MOLER	mode number of	rigid body	fore and a	ft mode	
MODE4 MODE5	mode number of mode number of				

#### SUCOND CARD

CC	1	2	3	4	6	7
1	2	4	6	8	<u> </u>	2
	MODE6	MODE 7	MODE8	MODE9		

# <u>Variable</u> <u>Description</u> MODE6 mode number of pitch trim mode

MODE7 mode number of symmetric jiq mode

MODE8 mode number of first symmetric mode to be deleted in
this analysis

MODE9 mode number of last symmetric mode to be deleted in

MODE9 mode number of last symmetric mode to be deleted in this analysis

#### THIFD CARD

cc	1	2	3	4	6	
1	2	4	6	8	0	
	MODE11	MODE 12	MODE 13	MODE14	MODE 15	

### Variable Description

MODE11	mode number of rigid body roll mode
MODE12	mode number of rigid body yaw mode
MODE13	mode number of rigid body lateral mode
MCDE14	mode number of first antisymmetric elastic mode
MODE15	mode number of last antisymmetric elastic mode

#### FOUFTH CARD

CC	1	2	3	4	6
1	2	4	6	8	00
	MODE16	MODE 17	MODE18	MODE19	MODE 20

#### <u>Variable</u> <u>Description</u>

MODE16	mode number of roll trim mode
MODE17	mode number of yaw trim mode
MODE18	mode number of antisymmetric jig mode
MODE19	mode number of first antisymmetric mode to be deleted
	in this analysis
MOL E20	mode number of last antisymmetric mode to be deleted in this aralysis

Note:

Trim modes may also be defined as elastic modes. For example, the yaw trim mode (usually rudder rotation) might also be used in the yaw damper system and hence be defined as an elastic mode, a trim mode and in the ACS definition.

ITEM NO. 6 Modal structural damping, CPXDPG.
(Repeated until the damping for all modes has been read in fcr N=1,NOMOD)

CC	1	2	3	4	6
1	3	5	7	9	1
CPXDPG	CPXDPG	CPXDPG	CPXCPG	CPXDPG	CPXDPG

<u>Variable</u> <u>Description</u>

CPXDPG modal structural damping

Note: The structural damping should be input zero in all modes except the elastic modes.

## d. Unit Load Mcdule Input Data (LOAD)

The input data for this module consists of flags for dimensioning and module control and all the data necessary to define the desired loads.

ITEM NO. 1	Da	ta designat	or card			
cc 1 LOAD	1 3	2 5	3 	<u>9</u>	6 1	
<u>Variable</u>	<u>De</u>	scription				
LOED	= L	OAD, design it lead mod	ates that tule input o	the data fo data	llowing are	the
ITEM_NO2	Di	mensioning	data			
cc 1	!	2	3	4	6	7
12 NBEAMS	<del>}</del>	NINTLD	NSTRSS	8		<u>vanas</u> 2
NELAMS	•	NINILD	NSTRSS	NMGRP	NABGEP	NSBGRP
<u>Variable</u>	<u>De</u>	<u>scription</u>				
NBEAMS	nu	mber of bea	ms for inte	egrated load	ds	
NINTLD		mber of int		ads		
nstfss		mber of str				
NMGR P	nu	mber of gro	ups of mass	ses associa	ted with be	ams
NABGPP	nu Vi	mber of gro th beams	ups of aero	odynamic bo	xes associa	ted
NSFGFP		mber of gro ements asso	_	odynamic slo n beams	ender body	
ITEM NO. 3		am geometry epeated for		N=1, NBEAN	MS)	
FIRST CAPE			•			
cc	1	2	3	4	6	
	.3		7	9	1	
ΧI	ΥI	ZI				
<u>Variable</u>	<u>De</u>	<u>scription</u>				
ΧI	XAX	AS cocrdina	te of inner	end of bea	am, in.	
YI				end of bea		
ZI				end of bea		

S	EC	01	D	C	AF	D

cc 1	1 3 YO	2 <u>5</u> <b>z</b> o	3 7 CODE	4 9	6 1
<u>Variable</u>		<u>iption</u>	2022		
XC YO ZO CODE	YAIS ZAAS Code =1.0, =2.0, =3.0, =4.0, =5.0,	coordinate of coordinate of coordinate of defining the wing or hor fuselage vertical standard pod fuselage powertical standard pod coordinate of the coordin	of outer er of outer er e component cizontal ta cabilizer	nd of beam, nd of beam, to which ail	in.
ITEM NO. 4		red integrat ated for all			
FIFST_CARD					
cc 1	1 3	2 5	3 7	4 9	6 1
PFAMNO	CODEL	CODEC			
<u>Variable</u>	<u>Descr</u>	<u>iption</u>			
BEAMNO		nuπber of th		ch which th	e integrated
CODEC	10ad =1.0, =2.0, =3.0, =4.0, =5.0, code =1.0, =2.0, =3.0, =4.0,	code integrated integrated integrated integrated integrated integrated defining the wing or hor fuselage vertical st	load is moderated is moderated is standard is standard is standard is standard is component cizontal tabilizer	oment My oment Mz near Pz near Py near Px t to which	the load belongs
		fuselage po vertical st		ood	

# SECOND CARD

cc 1	1	2 5	3 7_	4 9	6 1
XL	YL	ZL	PMAX	PMIN	
Yariable	Descrip	<u>ticn</u>			
XL YL ZL PMAX PMIN	YAAS CO ZAAS CO maximum	ordinate of ordinate of allowable p	location of location of location of location of locative loangative loangative loangative	integrated integrated d	load, in.
ITEM NO. 5	Matrix integra (Repeat	defining loo ted loads, S	cal stresses	in terms o	f the
cc 1	1 3	2 5	3 7	4	6 1
STRESS	STRESS	STRESS	STRESS	STRESS	STRESS
<u>Variable</u>	Descrip	<u>tion</u>			
STRESS		of STRESS megrated load	natrix relat Is	ing local s	tresses to
ITEM NO. 6			os of masses beated for N		with
cc	1	2	3	4	6
NFM	NLM	5 BEAMNO		_9	_1
ra L. E.:	MPG	EEMMINU			
<u> Variable</u>	Descrip	<u>tion</u>			
NFM NLM BEAMNO	number	of first mass of last mass mber to which		associated	

ITEM_NO7	tion to th ordered).	e AAS coor (Repeated	dinate defi until thre	ng mass point lections (x lections (x lections (x lections))	y,z, each mass
cc 1 1 3	<b>2</b> 5		3 7	<b>4</b> 9	6 1
TLAMV1 T	LAMV2 T	LAM V 3			_ <b>_</b>
<u>Variable</u>	Descriptio	<u>n</u>			
TLAMV1 TLAMV2 TLAMV3	second ele	ment of the	ne ith row o	f TLAMV mat: of TLAMV mat: f TLAMV mat:	trix
ITEM NO. 8	Definition beams, NFN	of group: LAB. (Re	of aero be beated for 1	oxes associa N=1,NABGRP)	ated with
cc 1	_		3	4	6
		EAMNO			
<u>Yariable</u>	Descriptio	<u>n</u>			
NFAB NLAB BEAMNO	number of	last aero	box in group in charge of the control of the contro		d
ITEM_NO. 9	Definition associated N=1,NSEGFF	with bear	s of slende ms, NFNLSB.	r body elem (Repeated	
cc 1	2		3	4	6
NFSP N	LSB F	EAMNO		-	
<u>Variable</u>	Description	<u>n</u>			
NFSB NLSB BEAMNO	number of	last slen	der body el	lement in g ement in gr s associate	oup

ITEM_NO10	Definition of e (Repeated for N				
cc 1 ENGM1	1 2 35 ENGM2	3 7	4 9	6 1	
<u>Variable</u>	<u>Description</u>				
ENGM1 ENGM2	number of first number of secon				
Note:	Force due to the pointed from EN			along a vector	•

#### 4. FUN DATA DECK INPUT DESCRIPTION

The Fun Data Deck must always be available and is the standard fortran input unit 5 (TAPE5).

GROUP NO. 1 Identification of configuration, print control, control of execution, and case constants

ITEM_	<u> </u>	Identificat:	ion of conf	iguration	and print o	control
cc	1	2	3	4	E	7
1	2_	4	6	8	0	2
	IDENT	KPRC XQ	KPRCHQ	KPRCXL	KPRCHL	

<u>Variable</u>	Description
IPENT	identification number of configuration
KPFCXQ	=n, print generalized response for orientation n
KPECHQ	<pre>=n, print check matrices in frequency response module for orientation n</pre>
KPFCXL	<pre>=n, print integrated load modulii due to unit gust for crientation n</pre>
KBECHT	<pre>=n, print matrix data for unit qust calculations for orientation n</pre>

ITEM NO. 2	Module execution control card
cc 1	1 2 2 2 3 3 4 4
1 4 9 2	7 0 5 8 3 6 1 4
OPCD OPCD	OPCD OPCE OPCD
<u>Variable</u>	<u>Description</u>
OPCD	defines modules to be executed  =AEPO, execute aerodynamic module  =UNIT, execute unit loads module  =ACSM, execute active control system module  =FRSP, execute frequency response module  =GUST, execute unit gust loads module  =BLST, execute trim loads, blast, and time history modules  =RIGD, execute rigid loads module  =MEFG, execute aero file merge module
Note:	The user must specify which modules are to be executed in any given pass through the program. If a module is specified to be executed and sufficient data is not available (from any required source) the program will halt with an explanatory statement. The active control system module need only be executed when running with FRSP and/or GUST specified, but the control system definition must be the same if these two modules are not run in the same pass.
ITEM NO. 3	Case constants (If MERG or AERO has been specified on the module control card, omit this item)
cc 1	2 3 4 6
13	5 9 1
	KEAS SIZFCT PLQ PLL
<u>Yariable</u>	<u>Description</u>
ALT VKEAS SIZFCT PLQ PLL	<pre>altitude, ft velocity, equivalent airspeed in knots size factor defining the units of the input geometry data relative to inches. default=1.0 =n, plot generalized response for nth orientation =0.0, do not plot =n, plot nth load due to unit gust for all     orientations =0.0, do not plot</pre>

GROUP NO. 2 Active control system. (If ACSM has not been specified on the module control card, omit this group)

Input modes must contain a mode which describes the motion of the surface driving the system as commanded by the active system. The input modal amplitude of this mode must be consistent with the commanded/sensed movement as defined by the transfer function input data. The scalar multiplier may be used for this purpose. Note that several transfer functions may be used to drive any single mode, but any single transfer function may drive only one mode. Thus if two surfaces are being used and driven by the same mathematical transfer function and two separate modes are used to define these control surface motions, the transfer function must be entered twice and defined by two different transfer function numbers.

ITEM NO. 1 Control and dimensioning data 6 MXBLK MXOBLK <u>Variable</u> Description NTFS number of symmetric transfer functions NTFA number of antisymmetric transfer functions MXELK maximum number of blocks input in any single transfer function with items 3 or 5 MXOBLK maximum order of any block polynomial in input transfer function blocks with items 3 or 5

Data describing kinematics of active control system ITEM NO. 2 for symmetric control, TMSS. (Repeated for I=1,NTFS. If NTFS=0, skip to item no. 4) cc TMSS 4 TMSS3 TMS ST Description <u>variable</u> mass point number of sensed mass point IMSS1 degree of freedom number of sensed degree of freedom TMSS2 =1.0.PHIX: =2.0.PHIY: =3.0.PHIZ; or if SECT input: =1.0,F: =2.0,L: =3.0,H: =4.0,THETA: =5.0,ALPHA: =6.0, PSI: =7.0, BETA: =8.0, DELTA scalar multiplier on sensed degree of freedom motion IMES3 mode number of the driving mode (should be a control TMES4 surface mode). Data defining elements of symmetric transfer ITEM\_NO. 3 function. CC TLAST Description <u>Variable</u> transfer function number NTF =-1.0, no more input data for this item block number of these elements NPIK power of LaPlace operator (s), associated with these NOFD elements numerator coefficient AN denominator coefficient E.Dlast transfer function associated with this data TLAST =0.0, entry is for transfer function NTF only ≠0.0, entry is for transfer function NTF thru TLAST

<pre>ITEM NO. 4 Data describing kinematics of active control system for antisymmetric control, TMSA. (Fepeated for I=1,NTFA. If NTFA=0, skip to group 3)</pre>							
cc	1	2	3	4	6		
1		<u>5</u>	7	9	1		
TMSA1	TMSA2	TMSA3	TMSA4				
<u>Variable</u>	<u>Descr</u>	iption					
TMSA1 TMSA2	degree =1.0,1 =1.0,	mass point number of sensed mass point degree of freedom number of sensed degree of freedom =1.0,PHIX; =2.0,PHIY; =3.0,PHIZ; or if SECT input: =1.0,F; =2.0,L; =3.0,H; =4.0,THETA; =5.0,ALPHA; =6.0,PSI; =7.0,BETA; =8.0,DELTA					
TMSA3 TMSA4	scala		r on sensed	degree of	freedom motion		
ITEM_NO5	Data ( funct:		ements of a	ntisymmetr	ic transfer		
cc	1	2	3	4	6		
NTF	NBLK	<u>5</u>	<u>/</u>	9 AD	TLAST		
<u>Variable</u>		iption	AN	AD	ILESI		
NTF		fer function		or this it	am.		
NOFD AN	block power elemen	=-1.0, no more input data for this item block number of these elements power of LaPlace operator (s), associated with these elements numerator coefficient					
AD TLAST	denom: last :	inator coeff transfer fur entry is fo	ficient nction asso or transfer	function	h these data NTF only NTF thru TLAST		
Note: Inputing AN, AD and ALAST, blank fields are not the same as 0.0; therefore 0.0 s must be input explicitly.							

GPOUP NO. 3	Frequency response. (If FRSP has not been specified on the module control card, omit this group)						
ITEM NO. 1	Dimensioning	and control da	ata				
CC 1 1 2 NFRGR	2	3 6	4 8	6 0	7 2		
<u>Variable</u>	Description						
NFAGF	number of fro	equency groups	to be in	put in item no.	. 2		
<pre>ITEM NO. 2 Frequency groups (Repeated for N=1,NFRGF)</pre>							
cc 1 1 3	2	3 7	4	6 1			
F1 F	2 DF	<u> </u>					
<u>Variable</u>	Description						
F1 F2 DF	starting frequency (hz) for this group ending frequency (hz) for this group incremental frequency for this group						
Note:	input frequencies must be entered in an ascending order and groups must not overlap, nor should any frequency be repeated.						

<u>GROUP</u>	NO. 4	Unit gust loathe module co				ed on	
ITFM_N	Q <u>. 1</u>	Dimensioning	and control	data			
cc 1	1 2 NACC	2 4	<u>3</u>	4 <u>8</u>	6	2	
<u>Yariab</u> NACC		<u>Description</u> number of mas	s points fo	r accelerat:	ion calculat	ions	
ITEM_N	22	Acceleration numbers have NACC=0)				oint	
cc	1	2	3	4	6	7	
<u>1</u>	ASSNO	IDOF	MASSNO	IDOF	MASSNO	IDOF	
<u>Variable</u> MASSNO		<pre>Description mass point number for which acceleration is desired degree cf freedom for which acceleration is desired =1, x-direction</pre>					
		=2, y-direction =3, z-direction					

GROUP NO. 5 Trim and blast data. (If BLST has not been specified on the module control card, omit this group) ITEM NO. 1 Trim corstants CC KMAN ZDOT KPRTRM F BRADE <u>Variable</u> Description AN load factor KMA.N manuever constant =0.0, no manuever =1.0, symmetric pull-up or push-over =2.0, turn ZDOT climb rate, fps (input only if KMAN=2.0) =1.0, print all matrices in trim solution **KPFTFM** =0.0, dc nct print scale factor for rotation modes input at other than REFADE for one radian rotation, = 1 rad/value used in radians (default=1.0) Time history constant and blast characteristics ITEM NO. 2 СС 2 TIMEMX KPLTMH <u>Variable</u> Description maximum time for time history, sec TIMEMX delta time for time histories DELT EFF weapon yield, KT height of ground above sea level, ft HGFD =1.0, print total load time histories KPFTMH =0.0, do not print =1.0, plot load time histories for FHS of aircraft KPLTMH =2.0, plot load time histories for LHS of aircraft =3.0, plot both LHS and RHS =0.0, do not plot DELT is increased by a factor of 5 after 0.25 seconds Note: of response and again by a factor of 2 after 1.0 seconds.

ITEM NO. 3	Control flags				
cc 1	2 u	3	4	6 0	7
NOFMAX		KLPT	KLOAD	NCFITS	KPRBLS
<u>Variable</u>	Description				
NORMAX KGF [	maximum number control consta =0, no ground =1, include gr	ant for gro reflection	und reflect		eđ
KLPT	=1, iteration =0, no iteration	for critic	al range is		
KLCAT NCFITS	=1, new maximu =1, maximum st				no. 7
KPRBLS	=1, print blas =0, do not pri	st matrices			
ITEM NO. 4	Thrust input (I) have been omit this item	input for	T. (Repeat I=1,NENGS.	t until all If NENGS=0	thrust
cc 1	2 5	3 7	4	6	
THEUST T	HRUST THRUS		ST THRE	IST THRU	IST
<u>Variable</u>	Description				
THFUST	engine thrust	, 1b.			
ITEM_NO5	Orientation no (I) have been				NORS
cc 1 1 2	2	3	4 8	6	7
NCF	NCR	NOF	NOP	NOF	NOR
<u>Variable</u>	Description				
NOF	orientation nu	umber of bl	ast for des	sired soluti	.on
Note:	NORMAX and NORMAX orientations of module and available	established	during exe	ecution of t	

ITEM NO. 6		timates, RE			REST(I)
cc	1	2	3	4	6
1	<u> </u>	_ <u>5</u>	-7	9	1
REST	REST	FEST	REST	REST	REST
<u>Variable</u>	Descript	ion			
REST	estimate	d range at	shock arriva	al time, ft	
ITEM NO. 7		allowable lo			for
cc	1	2	3	4	6
1	3	_5	<del></del>	9	_1
PMZ, X	PMIN				
<u>Variable</u>	<u>Descript</u>	icn			
PMA X		allowable p			j
PMIN	maximum	allowable n	egati <b>ve loa</b> d	d (a negati	we number)
ITEM NO. 8		allowable s If NCFITS=			N= 1 ,
cc	1	2	3	4	6
1	3		_7	9	_1
SMAX	SMIN				
<u>Yariable</u>	Descript	icn			
SMAX		allowable p			
SMIN	maximum	allowable n	egati <b>v</b> e str	ess (a nega	tive number)

GPCUP NO. 6	Figid loads.	(If RIGD hall card, omit	s not been this grou	specified p)	on the
ITEM NO. 1	Dimensioning a	and control	data		
$\begin{array}{ccc} cc & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \\ \hline NTMGST \end{array}$	2 4 NBCX	3 6 NSBE	4 8 NOR	6 0 IPLOT	7 2 IPREQ
<u>Variable</u>	<u>Description</u>		,		
NTMGST NBOX NSEE NOF IPLOT IPFEQ	number of input time points for gust number of aerodynamic boxes for which time histories of pressures are desired number of slender body elements for which time histories of pressures are desired gust orientation requested plot flag for Fourier transform of RHO*VG and pressures print flag for checkout print				
TTEM NO. 2	Time history	constants			
TARE CALL	Tame masses,				
cc 1 1 3	2	3 7	4 9	6 1	
cc 1 1 3	2	3		6 1	·
CC 1 1 3 TIMEMX D	2 5	3		6 1_	· <del></del>
cc 1 1 3 TIMEMX D Variable TIMEMX	2 ELT	3 7 for output	g ime histor	1	· <del></del>
cc 1 1 3 TIMEMX D Variable TIMEMX	2 5 ELT <u>Description</u> maximum time	for output to output ting	g time historience historie	y, sec s, sec after 0.25	
CC 1 1 3 TIMEMX D  Variable  TIMEMX DELT  Note:	2 5 ELT  Description  maximum time delta time fo  DELT is incre of response a	for output to output time ased by a fand again by	g time historience historience actor of 5 a factor o	y, sec s, sec after 0.25	
CC 1 1 3 TIMEMX D  Variable  TIMEMX DELT  Note:  ITEM NO. 3 CC 1	Description  maximum time delta time for pelt is increof response a seconds.	for output to a sed by a fand again by quency group	g time historience historience actor of 5 a factor o	y, sec s, sec after 0.25	
CC 1 1 3 TIMEMX D  Variable TIMEMX DELT  Note:  ITEM NO. 3	Description  maximum time delta time for DELT is increof response a seconds.  Number of free 2	for output to a sed by a fand again by	g time historience historience actor of 5 a factor o	y, sec s, sec after 0.25 f 2 after 1	.0
CC 1 1 3 TIMEMX D  Variable  TIMEMX DELT  Note:  ITEM NO. 3  CC 1 1 2  NFPGR	Description  maximum time delta time for DELT is increof response a seconds.  Number of free 2	for output to a sed by a fand again by quency group	g time historience historience actor of 5 a factor o	y, sec s, sec after 0.25 f 2 after 1	.0

ITEM NO. 4	Frequency group	s (Fepeate	d for N=1,N	FRGF)	
cc 1 1 3	2 5	3 7	4 9	6 1	
F1 F			+		
<u>Variable</u>	Description				
F1 F2 DF	starting frequency ending frequency incremental free	y (hz) for	this group	•	
Note:	input frequencie order and groups frequency be re	s must not			
ITEM NJ. 5	Aerodynamic box desired. (Peper for N=1,NFOX)				
cc 1 1 2	2	3 6	4 8	6 0	7
	IBCX	IBOX	IBCX	<b></b>	IBOX
<u>Variable</u>	<u>Description</u>				
IFCX	aerodynamic box	number at	which pres	sure is des	ired
ITEM NO. 6	slender body eldesired. (Reperfor N=1,NSPE)				
cc 1	2	3 6	4	6	7
ISBE	IDIF	ISBE	IDIR	ISBE	IDIR
<u>Variable</u>	Description				
ISHE	slender body ele	ement numb	er at which	pressure i	s
IDIF	desired force direction	: =1, z-di	rection; =2	, y-directi	on

Input generalized coordinates. (Repeat until all ITEM\_NJ.\_7 Q(I) have been input for N=1,NOMOD) CC <u>Variable</u> Description input generalized coordinate Input time histories of overpressure, density, and ITEM NO. 8 material velocity. (Repeat until all time points have been input for N=1,NTMGST) CC <u>Variable</u> Description TIME time, seconds DΡ overpressure, psi density, lb-sec\*\*2/ft\*\*4
material velocity, ft/sec PHO ۷G

GROUP NO. 7 Merge of aerodynamic files from TAPE17 and TAPE18 onto TAFE19. (If MERG has not been specified on the module control card, omit this group) Number of input reduced frequencies ITEM NO. 1 7 6 CC INK 1 <u>Variable</u> Description number of frequencies from TAPE17 file to be merged INK1 number of frequencies from TAPE18 file to be merged INK 2 Reduced frequencies from TAPE17 file. (Repeated ITEM NO. 2 until all RKIN1(I) have been input for I=1,INK1) CC <u>Variable</u> <u>Description</u> value of reduced frequency from TAPE17 file for PKIN1 which aero is to be merged Feduced frequencies from TAPE18 file. (Repeated ITEM NO. 3 until all RKIN2(I) have been input for I=1,INK2) CC FKIN2 RKIN2 <u>variable</u> <u>Description</u> value of reduced frequency from TAPE18 file for PKIN2 which aero is to be merged

#### 5. DISCUSSION OF INPUT DATA

Fixed data deck input for the structural model is essentially the same as that given in Reference 1 with the exception of the aerodynamic model data and the unit load data. However, rigid body modes and trim must be input to both the aerodynamic module and the inertial module. Rigid body modes should consist of rigid body plunge, pitch, fore and aft, roll, yaw, and lateral translation. Trim modes describe surface motion necessary to trim the aircraft and consist of a mode each for pitch, roll, and yaw. These and the rigid body rotation modes should consist of the control point deflections for one radian of rotation. In the event that some other reference rotation is used, then a correction factor must be input to the trim module (RBRADF). Details of aerodynamic data preparation are given in Volume II of this report. The choice of reduced frequencies for the aerodynamics module  $\underline{nust}$  include k=0 and the second reduced frequency should be small (approximately 0.1). The maximum value should be high enough to extend the frequency somewhat beyond the highest natural free-free frequency of the elastic model. Reduced frequency spacing should be relatively uniform and consist of about 4 values for each 1.0 k used, though 3 will often suffice.

Unit load data required is explained in the unit load module description. Care should be taken with this data to insure that the beam segments used to define the load paths are contiguous or that all appropriate load stations (mass and aero) feed load to the appropriate beam segment.

Active system definition input data is discussed in that module.

The choice of frequencies for solution depends on the vehicle under analysis. Small increments of frequency should be used in the aircraft rigid body frequency range and near the elastic modal frequencies. Broader spacing may be used between separated modes. In the event a frequency is input which is beyond the maximum definable by the unsteady aerodynamic matrices available, the program will designate it as unusable. The maximum frequency available is given by

f = Vk/6.28b

where V is the true airspeed, k is the maximum reduced frequency available, and b is the reference semi-chord.

Fun data are as described in that section, except that DELT should be small enough to give the response of the highest frequency mode, DELT greater than or equal 0.2f. The time of solution (TIMEMX) should be at least 5S/Vss where S is the maximum length of the vehicle (tip to tip or nose to tail) and Vss is the speed of sound at flight altitude.

#### SECTION V

#### PROGRAM OUTPUT

The program output is generally self-explanatory in that all output data are preceded by headings and variable definitions which are for the most part consistent with the data definitions found in the module description and input data sections of the report.

Input data from the Fixed and Run Data Decks for any given run are printed out for the purpose of checking input data.

Generated data riles, output by the several modules, are described in Section VI.

The use of a generated data file is followed by a printout of the data file header which identifies the file and gives a brief summary of the data on the file. A rewind of any file initiates a message to that effect.

During the execution of any module, messages informing the user of the number of incremental words (in decimal) required for the module are printed.

Several auxiliary print flags are available for use throughout the program. These are intended primarily for checkout purposes. The data printed consist of either input data to one module from the generated file data of a preceding module or the matrix equations formed within the module in execution. The equations are described in the module description section of the report. The user should note that the use of these print flags will result in a large amount of print.

Output from the aerodynamic module is described in detail in Volume II.

The user should check the aerodynamic output at a reduced frequency of zero to insure that the generalized forces and moments due to rigid body pitch and yaw for one radian rotations are numerically identical to the gust forces for the vertical and lateral gust orientations respectively. Lack of agreement indicates an error in modal deflection inputs for the aero node points. The error will usually be in the sign of the input for a group of points.

Output from the inertial module consists of the mass and mass point geometry, the inertial mode shapes, the modal definition table, the structural damping coefficients and the generalized mass and stiffness.

Output from the unit loads module consists of a summary of all input data for the module. In addition, the sweep and dihedral for each local beam are printed and an array defining the beams loaded (by input number) by any load first entering each defined beam. The TLAMY matrices and TLAMM for each beam are displayed. The printout following consists of the AAS location of each load point, inertial and aero, by groups as defined in the input. If the print flag KPRLDS (Fixed Data Deck) has been input non-zero, the integrated loads due to each inertial and aero load point will be printed out along with the integrated loads due to unit modal amplitude for inertial motion and aero motion.

The active system module output consists of the input definition data, a summary of the values of all block polynomials used to define the system and the transfer function polynomial in powers of  $i\omega$ . The final transfer functions are also printed out for a frequency of one rad/sec for check purposes. The antisymmetric data follow the symmetric data.

The frequency response module printed output consists only of the gust orientation number, direction cosines, the flight condition, and the frequencies of solution. If the print flag KPRCXQ has been input for an orientation there will be printed the generalized response solution vector q for each frequency. If the print flag KPRCHQ is input, the file input generalized motion dependent aero matrices and the gust forces on all aerodynamic elements will be printed out. The aero force integration arrays will also be printed. In addition, for each frequency of solution, the interpolated generalized gust forces, motion dependent aero forces and the equations for the generalized response will be printed. If an active system has been defined, all incremental mass and aero matrices will also be printed. The symmetric cases print first, and are followed by the antisymmetric (if an antisymmetric solution is required for the particular orientation flagged for print).

The basic print output of the unit gust loads module consists only of a message of the number of orientations analyzed. If the plot flag PLQ has been specified nonzero, the generalized response for all modes for the gust orientation specified will be plotted. If the plot flag PLL is input, the integrated load so specified will be plotted versus frequency for all orientations. If the print flag KPRCXL is nonzero, there will be displayed the complex integrated loads per unit gust for the specified orientation and their moduli for all frequencies. Setting the flag KPRCXL greater than 100 will cause a print of the integrated load moduli for all orientations. The use of the flag KPRCHL will invoke a printout of all data used to generate the loads due to unit gust for the specified orientation. These data consist of the frequencies of solution, the

interpolation coefficients, the generalized response vectors for all frequencies, the integrated loads due to unit inertial modal amplitude and unit aero modal amplitude (PIQ, PAQS, PAQA) and finally the integrated loads from summation of all forces.

The output from the Trim, Blast and Time History Modules consists of a summary of input control data for these modules and a summary of the modal control data for the symmetric trim solution and flight condition data. The generalized coordinate solutions for the symmetric part of the solution are displayed and the symmetric trim parameters for the maneuver condition follow. If the maneuver specified requires an antisymmetric trim solution, similar data for the antisymmetric solutions are printed. These data are followed by a summary of symmetric (and antisymmetric, if present) trim loads at the specified integrated load stations.

In the event that the user has flagged the trim matrix print flag (KPRTRM) there will be displayed the aerodynamic and inertial matrices used in the trim solution and the matrix equations solved for the symmetric and antisymmetric trim solutions.

The amount of blast and time history output is controlled by the three print flags, KPRTMH, KPLTMH, and KPRBLS. The minimum print, which should be the case for range iteration runs, consists of a summary of blast conditions and the delta time of intercept with respect to the AAS origin  $(\tau)$  of the blast wave with the first aerodynamic load producing element of the vehicle and its AAS coordinates. These are followed by the EFAS coordinates of the AAS origin at time of intercept, the EFAS coordinates of the burst, the time required for the blast wave to reach the vehicle and the estimated highest

frequency of the gust function. The output following consists of a summary of the maximum positive and negative loads experienced at all integrated load stations and the maximum allowables. If a stress matrix has been specified, similar data are displayed for the stresses.

The next printed output is a summary of the present blast conditions and the estimated allowable blast conditions which are based on the allowables for load or stress. The next output (for the current iteration) consists of an estimate of the EFAS location of the aircraft for the estimated slant range, based on the allowables, and the relative position of the aircraft with respect to the burst at time of burst and, if a converged solution has been achieved, a notation of same.

The final output for each orientation is a summary of the integrated load definitions.

If the user has flagged the blast plot flag, KPLTMH, there will be plotted the material velocity time history and the time history of all the integrated loads.

If the print flag KPRTMH has been input, complete load time histories, will be printed for all integrated loads. If the print flag KPRBLS has been input there will result a complete printout of the gust, density and range time history, the Fourier transform of the gust material velocity times density ratio and the symmetric (and antisymmetric if necessary for the blast condition) frequency response function which consists of the product of the frequency response of the aircraft to the unit gust with the above transform function. The complete symmetric time history perturbation (and antisymmetric if required) solution for all integrated loads will also be printed.

# SECTION VI PROGRAM OPERATION

VIBRA-6 has been coded to operate on a CDC 6600. The concept of dynamic core has been utilized throughout the program, thus removing any restriction on the problem size other than the maximum core available.

Dynamic core on the CDC is achieved by using blank COMMON for all dimensioned variables. Since blank COMMON is loaded in central memory following the last subroutine, the remainder of core is available for use as dynamically allocated core. An RFL control card specifying the total central memory (program + dynamic core) must be specified before execution because blank COMMON has been dimensioned so that it has a length of 2. Dimensioning data are available from input data, the length of each array is calculated, and the starting location in COMMON of that array is referenced to the first location of COMMON as a subscripted array. The array dimensioning for each of the main program modules is shown in Tables 4 through 13. The tables show the variable length of each array and the relative location of that array with respect to the other arrays. Figure 22 shows graphically the relationship between the primary program modules and the various dimension levels. The total amount of core required to run any specific module can be calculated by using Table 14.

The various COMMON blocks used throughout the program are described in detail in Tables 15 through 19. The tables are self-explanatory except for Table 19. The COMMON block DDTBLS is essentially 10 tables

of 20 words each, where the second subscript of DDTBL is used to specify a given table. The tables are used by the data file access subroutines to read and write the appropriate data from the generated data files.

The organization of the data on the files is described in Tables 20 through 24.

The Fortran listing of all subroutines is given in Volume III of this report.

The program is modularized such that each module can be executed independently, thus an efficient overlay feature is used to reduce the amount of central memory necessary for any given run. This overlay is accomplished using the CDC SEGLOAD loader. The SEGLOAD directives required are listed in Table 25.

TABLE 4

CONTROL MCDULE (DACGUST) ARRAY DIMENSIONING

DIM LEVEL	FEI LOC	PROG ID	LENGTH	ARRAY NAME	DEFINITION
MDL1				ONDOMA	MODE LOCATION DEFINER
		L2	NOMOL	WF	MODAL FREQUENCIES (Hz)
	3	L3	NOMOD - NOMOD	EMBAP	GENERALIZED MASS
	4	L4	NOMOL	EMHR2	GENERALIZED STIFFNESS
MDI2	5	L41	NOMOE	CPXDPG	STRUCTURAL DAMPING
	6	L9		PHIX	X-INEPTIAL MODE SHAPES
	7	L10	NMS - NOMOD	PHIY	Y-INERTIAL MODE SHAPES
	6	L11	NMS - NOMOD	PHIZ	2-INERTIAL MODE SHAPES ACTIVE SYSTEM KINEMATICS
	ģ	L51	NIFS-4	TMSS	ACTIVE SYSTEM KINEMATICS
					SYMMETRIC
	10	L52	NTFA-4	ARMT	ACTIVE SYSTEM KINEMATICS
					ANTISYMMETRIC
	11	L53	2-NTFS-MXOFD	TFCS	TRANSFER FUNCTION POLYNOMIAL SYMMETRIC
	12	L54	2 • NT FA • MX ORD	TFCA	TRANSFER FUNCTION POLYNOMIAL
	12	L)4	2 - NI FA-MAORD	IFCA	ANTISYMMETRIC
	13	L55	NTFS • NSYM	PHISS	MODAL AMPLITUDES SENSED (SYM)
	14	L56	NTFA •NASYM	PHISA	MODAL AMPLITUDES SENSED (ASM)
MDL3	15	L5	IMS•NMS		MASS PROPERTY TABLE
	16	L6	NMS	ELXIO	XAAS COORDINATES OF MASSES
	17	L7	NMS	<b>ELYIO</b>	YAAS COORDINATES OF MASSES
	18	L8	NMS	ELZIO	ZAAS COORDINATES OF MASSES
	19*	L12	NDF - NMS - NOMOD	EMPHI	MASS TIMES MODE SHAPES
	20 *	L13	2 • NENGS	NEMGM	ENGINE THRUST MASSES
	21**	L14	NCF • NCF • NMS	EMS	SECTIONAL MASS MATFIX
MDL4	15	L60	LENGIH1	D	SCRATCH
	15	L61	2 • NTCTAP • NG	F	GUST FOPCE
	16	L62	LENGIH2	WOF K	SCRATCH
	16	L63	NTOTAP • NSYM	SPLS	AERO FORCE INTEGRATION MATRIX SYMMETRIC
	17	L64	NTOTAP • NASYM	SPLA	AERO FORCE INTEGRATION MATELX ANTISYMMETRIC
	15	1.70	6 - NECX	GEOMBY	BOX AAS COOPDINATES
	16	L71	6 • NSPETO	GEOMED	BODY AAS COOFDINATES
	• • •	_,,	O STADE TO	GEOMED	PODI UMO COGENTRATED

### TABLE 4 (CONT D)

# CONTROL MODULE (DACGUST) ARRAY DIMENSIONING

. NOMOD	TOTAL NUMBER OF MODES
NTFS	NUMBER OF SYMMETRIC TRANSFER FUNCTIONS
NTFF.	NUMBER OF ANTISYMMETRIC TRANSFER FUNCTIONS
MXORE	(MXOBLK+1) (MXBLK)
MXOBLK	MAX. ORDER OF LARGEST TRANSFER FUNCTION BLOCK
MXPLK	NUMBER OF BLOCKS IN LARGEST TRANSFER FUNCTION
NSYM	NUMBER OF SYMMETHIC MODES
NASYM	NUMBER OF ANTISYMMETRIC MODES
IMS	NUMBER OF ITEMS IN MASS PROPERTY TABLE
NMS	NUMBER OF MASSES
NDF	NUMBER OF DEGREES OF FREEDOM PER MASS STATION
NENGS	NUMBER OF ENGINES
NBCX	NUMBER OF PANEL BOXES
NSBETO	NUMBER OF SIENDER BODY ELEMENTS
NTOTAP	NUMBER OF TOTAL AERO ELEMENTS (NBOX+2 - NSBETO)
NG	NUMBER OF GUST ORIENTATIONS
LENGTH1	MAI (2-NSYM-NSYM, 2-NASYM-NASYM,
	NTOTAP • NSYM + NTOTAP • NASYM, 2 • NTOTAP • NG)
LENGTH2	MAX (2-NBOX-NG, 2-NSBETO-NG, 2-NSYM-NSYM, 2-NASYM-NASYM)

- Dimensioned only for unit loads calculations Dimensioned only if sectional data are input

TABLE 5
AERODYNAMIC MODULE ARRAY DIMENSIONING

DIM LEVEL	REL LOC	PROG ID	LENGIH	ARPAY NAME	DEFINITION
AUL1	1	L1	NOTES	ELXI	XAAS OF NODAL POINT YAAS CF NODAL POINT
	2	L2	NODES	ELYI	YAAS CF NODAL POINT
	3	L3	NODES	ELZI	ZAAS OF NODAL POINT MODE SHAPE IN NOPMAL DIR. MODE SHAPE IN Z-DIRECTION
	4	L4	NODES • MODES	PHINA	MODE SHAPE IN NORMAL CIR.
	5	L5	NCDES - MODES	PHIZA	MODE SHAPE IN Z-DIRECTION
	6	L6	NCUES-MODES	PHIYA	MODE SHAPE IN Y-DIRECTION
	7	L7	NF	NAS	PANEL
	8	L8	NP•NE	NASB	ASSOCIATED BODY NUMBERS
	9	L9			LAST BOX NO. OF EACH PANEL
	10	L10	NP	NCARAY	NO. OF CHOPDWISE BOXES PER PANEL
	11	L11	NP	NSARAY	NO. OF SPANWISE BOXES PER FANEL
	12	L12	MSTRIP	ISSTR	SUPERSTRIP NO. OF EACH STRIP
	13	L13	MSTRIP	NSSTR	NO. OF STRIPS PER SUPERSTRIP
	14		2 • NB	IFLA	SEQUENCE NOS. OF IBE'S
	15		2 - NP	IFLA NBEA	IBE FLAGS
	16	L16	2 • NE	NT12	NO. OF ANGULAR OPIENTATIONS PER BODY
	17	L17	NP	NSBEA	
	18	L18		YB	YAAS OF BODY CENTERLINES
	19	L19	NB	<b>2</b> B	ZAAS OF BODY CENTERLINES
	20	L20	NB	APB	BODY CROSS-SECTIONAL ASPECT RATIO
	21	L21	NB	AVP	BODY AVE. CHARACTERISTIC HALF-WIDTH
	22	L22	NB	XLE	XAAS OF LEADING EDGE OF BODY
	23	L23	NE	XLE XTE	MAAS OF TRAILING EDGE OF BODY
	24	L24	MBE	FIA	RADII OF IBE'S
	25	L25	NB-10	FIA TH <b>1A</b>	THI VALUES FOR ALL BODIES
	26		MSPE	A0	SBE HALF-WIDTHS
	<b>27</b>		MSEE	40A	X-DEFINATIVE OF THE AC VALUES
	28	L29	MSPE	XIS1	XAAS OF LEADING EDGE OF SEE'S
	29	L30	MSPE	XIS2	XAAS OF TRAILING EDGE OF SBE'S
	30	L31	MSTR IP+NB	CG	COSINE OF DIHEDRAL OF STRIPS
	31	L32	MSTRIP+NB MSTRIP+NB	CS	CHORD LENGTH OF STRIPS
	32	L33	MSTRIP+NB	EE	HALF-WIDTH OF STRIPS
	33		MSTRIP+NB	SG	SINE OF DIHEDRAL OF STRIPS
	34	L35	MSTR IP+NB	YS	YAAS OF STRIP CENTERLINE AND BODY ELEMENTS
	35	L36	MSTR IP + NB	ZS	ZAAS OF STRIP CENTEFLINE AND BODY ELEMENTS

TABLE 5 (CONT D)

AERODYNAMIC MODULE ARRAY DIMENSIONING

DIM				AFPAY	
LEVEL	LOC	ID	LENGTH	NAME	DEFINITION
ADL1	36		MSTRIP+NE	XIJ	XAAS OF LEADING EDGE OF STRIP CENTERLINES
		L38	MSTRIP+NB	YIN	YAAS OF INBOARD EDGE OF PANEL
		L39	MSTRIP+NB	ZIN	ZAAS OF INBOARD EDGE OF PANEL
	39	L40	MSTR IP+NB	COORD	YAAS OF INBOARD EDGE OF PANEL ZAAS OF INBOARD EDGE OF PANEL SPANWISE COOPDINATE OF STRIPS
	40	L41	NTOTAL	X	XAAS OF 3/4 CHORD OF BOXES AND MIDPOINT OF IPE'S
	41	L42	NTOTAL	XIC	XAAS OF 1/4 CHOFD OF BOXES
	42	L43	NTOTAL	DELX	AVE. CHORD-LENGTHS OF BOXES AND IBE'S
	43	L44	NTOTAL	XLAM	OF BOXES
	44	L45	NTOTAL	H	A COLUMN OF h MATFIX
	45	L46	NTOTAL	LHUA	A COLUMN OF Ab/Ay MATRIY
	46	L47		DELA	AREAS OF BOXES
	46A		4 - NTCTAL	XC	X-COOPDINATES OF CORNERS OF LIFTING SURFACE BOXES
	47	L48	2.NTCTAL 2.NTCTAL	DT	A ROW OF THE DT MATRIX
	48	L49	2-NTCTAL	DTA	A ROW OF THE DTA MATRIX
	49	L50	2 - (MCDES+NG)	FHS	TEMPORARY ARRAY
ACL2		L1	NCMA X	TH TAU	PANEL CHORDIWISE DIVISIONS
	51	L2	NSMAX	TAU	PANEL SPANWISE DIVISIONS
	52	L3	MBE	XII	PANEL SPANWISE DIVISIONS  XAAS OF IBE'S  SEMI-WIDTHS OF IBE'S
	53	L4	MBF	PI	SEMI-WIDTHS OF IBE'S
	54	L5	MSPE	XIS	XAAS OF SBE'S
	55	L6	MSBE	RS	XAAS OF SBE'S SEMI-WIDTHS OF SBE'S CIHEDRAL ANGLES OF PANELS
	5 <b>6</b>	L7	NP	GMA DYS	CIHEDRAL ANGLES OF PANELS
	57	L8	MSTRIP+NB	DYS	dy OF PANEL STRIPS
	58	L9	MSTF IP+NP MSTF IP+NB	DZS	dz CF PANEL STRIPS
	59	L10			DIHEDRAL ANGLE OF STRIPS
	60	L11	NTOTAL	XI1	XAAS OF INBOARD OF 1/4 CHOFD LOCATION OF FOXES
	61	L12	NTOTAL		XAAS OF CUTBOARD OF 1/4 CHORD LOCATIONS OF BOXES
	62	L13	NTOTAL	ETA1	CENTERLINE OF SBE'S
	63	L14	NTOTAL	ETA2	YAAS OF OUTBOARD OF BOXES AND CENTERLINE OF SBE'S
	64	L15	NTOTAL	ZETA1	CENTERLINE OF SBE'S
	65	L16	NTOTAL		CENTERLINE OF SBE'S
	66	L17	NIOTAL	ETA	YAAS OF CENTERLINE OF 3/4 CHORD LOCATION OF BOXES

TABLE 5 (CONT\*D)

AEFODYNAMIC MODULE AFFAY DIMENSIONING

DIM	FEL	PROG		ARPAY	
LEVEL			LENGTH		DEFINITION
			NTOT#L		ZAAS OF CENTEPLINE OF 3/4 CHORD LOCATION OF BOXES
	68	L19	MSBE	ETAS	YAAS OF LEADING EDGE OF SBE'S
	69	L20	MSBE	ZETAS	
ALL3	50	N1	NE MAX (NE, NP)	NBCUM	SBE INDEXES
	51	N2	MAX (NE, NP)	INSUP	BODY/PANEL NUMBERS
	52	N3	NODES	NODE	NODE NUMBERS IN SUPERFODY/ SUPERPANEL
	53	N4	NODES	XIÇ	XAAS OF NODAL POINTS IN SUPERBODY/SUPERPANEL
	54	N5	NODES	ETAQ	YAAS OF NODAL POINTS IN
			MOME TO LUID	0.50	SUPERBODY/SUPERPANEL
	55	И6	MSTF IP+NP	CSG	COSINES OF MODIFIED DIHEDRALS OF STRIPS
	56	N8	LATOTAL	X3L	SBE ENDPOINTS PER SUPERBODY
	5 <b>7</b>	N9	NTCTFL	YL	YAAS OF ELEMENTS IN SUPERBODY XAAS OF BOXES IN SUPERPANEL
	58	N10	NTOTAL	XР	XAAS OF BOXES IN SUPERPANEL
	59	N11	NTOTAL	ΥP	YAAS OF BOXES IN SUPEFPANEL WORK ARRAY FOP SPLINE
	60	N12	NMAX • NMAX	XKD	WORK ARRAY FOP SPLINE
	61	N13	NMAX-NMAX	F HS	WOFK ARRAY FOR SPLINE
ADL4	50	L1	NIMAX	COL	COLUMN OF h OR dh/dx
	51	L2	NTMAX • MODE	MOEK	COLUMN OF h OR dh/dx WORK ARRAY USED BY ORGN
ADI.5	50	L1	2-NTCTAL	DT	
	50	L1	2-NTCTAL	CPZ	ROW OF DPZ MATRIX
	5 <b>1</b>	1.2	2 • NTCTAL	CPY	ROW OF DPY MATRIX
	52	L3	2 • NTCTAL	DPY D <b>TA</b>	ROW OF DTA MATRIX
	5 2	L3	2-NTCTAL	CPZA	ROW OF DPZA MATRIX ROW OF DPYA MATRIX
	53	L4	2-NTCTAL	CPYA	ROW CF DPYA MATRIX
	54	L5	112 • NCMAX	MOBK	WORK ARRAY FOR GEND
ADI.6	50	L1	4-NTOT-MSBE+ 6-NTCT+ 10-MSPE	WORK	WORK AREA FOR SB
ADL7	50	7 1	4.LENGTH	DEC	ROW OF SYMMETRIC BFS MATRIX
AULI	5 <b>1</b>	L2	4 • LENGTH	PFSA	ROW OF ANTI-SYMMETRIC EFS
	<i>J</i> 1	<u>L</u> . <b>L</b>	4-150010	EFOM	MATRIX
ADL8	50	L1	2 - NTCTAL	W	COLUMN OF W MATFIX
	51	1.2	2 • NTOTAL		
	52	L3	2-NTCTAL	COL	COLUMN FOR WORK STORAGE
					TITLE TOTAL TOTAL DEVILOR

TABLE 5 (CONT\*D)

AEPODYNAMIC MODULE ARFAY DIMENSIONING

DIM	DFI.	PROG		ARRAY	
LEVEL		ID	LENGTH		DEFINITION
					COLUMN OF SYMMETRIC GUST BOUNDARY CONDITIONS
	5 <b>1</b>	L2	2 • NTCTAL	WGA	COLUMN OF ANTI-SYMMETFIC GUST BOUNDARY CONDITIONS
ADI 10	50	L1	2 - NTCT - NMODE	WORK	WORK AREA FOR PHSIDE
ADL11	50	L1	2-MAX(3-NPM, NTOT-NMODE)	WORK	WORK AREA FOR SOLVIT
ADL12					WOFK ARRAY FOR MATMUL
	5 <b>1</b>	L2	4-LENGTH-MSBE	NOFK	WORK ARRAY FOR MATMUL
ACL13			2 - NTMA X		POINT FORCE COLUMN
	51	L2	2 • NTMAX	G <b>F</b>	GENERALIZED FORCE COLUMN
	52	L3	2 • NTMAX	WOFK	WORK ARFAY
ADL14	50	L1	2.NTOTAL	DCF	NODAL POINT PRESSURES
	51	L2	2 • NRMAX	FZ	BODY ELEMENT z-FOFCES
	52	L3	2 - NRMAX	FΥ	BODY ELEMENT y-FOFCES
	53	L4	2 • NRMAX	CN	STRIP LIFT COEFFICIENTS
	54	L5	2-NRMAX	CM	STRIP MOMENT COEFFICIENTS
	55	L6	2 • NRMAX	SPLD	SPAN LOADS
	56	L7	2•NB	CZB	BODY LIFT COEFFICIENT IN z-DIRECTION
	5 <b>7</b>	L8	2 • NB	CYB	BODY LIFT COEFFICIENT IN V-DIRECTION
	58	T.9	2-NP	CNB	BODY YAWING MOMENT COEFF.
				CMB	BODY PITCHING MOMENT COEFF.
	60			CPF	STRIP CENTER OF PRESSURE (REAL PART)
	61	L12	MSTRIP	CPI	STRIP CENTER OF PRESSURE (IMAGINARY PART)

# TABLE 5 (CONT D)

### AERODYNAMIC MODULE AFRAY DIMENSIONING

SBE	SLENDER BODY ELEMENT
IBE	INTERFEFENCE BODY ELEMENT
NOLES	NUMBER OF AERODYNAMIC NODAL PCINTS
MODES	NUMBER OF MODES = NSYM+NASYM
MODE	MAX (NSYM, NASYM)
NMODE	MODE+NG
NP	TOTAL NUMBER OF PANELS ON ALL LIFTING SURFACES
NE	TOTAL NUMBER OF FODIES
MSTRIP	TOTAL NUMBER OF STRIPS FOR ALL BODIES
MBE	TOTAL NUMBER OF IBE'S FOR ALL BODIES + 1
MSEE	TOTAL NUMBER OF SEE'S FOR ALL BODIES + 1
NTOTAL	TOTAL NUMBER OF LIFTING SURFACE BOXES + 2.MSBE
NTOT	TOTAL NUMBER OF LIFTING SURFACE BOXES + 2.MBE
NPM	NTOT+NMC DE
NMAX	NTOTAL+3
NCMAX	MAX. NC. CF CHORDWISE BOXES PER PANEL
NSMAX	MAX. NO. OF STRIPS PER PANEL
NTMAX	MAX (NTCTAL, 2 • MBE)
LENGTH	NTOTAL + 2-MBE
NRMAX	MAX (MSTRIF, MSBE, MODES+2 • NG)
NG	NUMBER OF GUST OPIENTATIONS

TABLE 6
UNIT LOADS MODULE AREAY DIMENSIONING

			LENGTH	ARFAY NAME	DEFINITION
	2	L2	8-NINTLD	STALDS	INTEGRATED LOAD DEFINITION
	3	1,3 T /i	3 = NMGR F	NENTAR	MASS SPARSING ARRAY
	5	L5	3.NSEGRP	NENLSB	SLENDER EODY SPARSING AFFAY
	6				STRESS/INTEGRATED LOAD
	7	L7	3 • 3 • NMGRP	TLAMV	INERTIAL DOF DIF. COSINES
	8	L8	NEFAMS - NEEAMS	npseo	BEAM LOAD PATHS
	9	19	NPEAMS	NECON	BEAM CONNECTIONS CENTERLINE LOAD MOD. (SYM) CENTERLINE LOAD MOD. (ASYM)
	10 11	L91 L92	NINTLD	SIMCOD	CENTERLINE LOAD MOD. (SYM)
	12	L10	NINILE REPARS	TT.LMM	BEAM/LOAD DIPECTION COSINES
	13		4-NBEAMS	TLAMY	LOAD BEAM PLANE DEF.
LCL2	14	L12	LENGTH	PINTF	INTG*D LOADS DUE TO X MASS
	15	L13	LENGTH	PINTL	INTG D LOADS DUE TO Y MASS
	16		LENGTH		INTG D LOADS DUE TO Z MASS
	17*	L141	LENGTH	PINTT	INTG C LOADS DUE TO THETA
	18 <b>*</b> 19 <b>*</b>		LENGTH	PINTA PINTP	INTG D LOADS DUE TO ALPHA INTG D LOADS DUE TO PSI
	20				INTG D LOADS DUE TO THRUST
	21				GEN. FORCE DUE TO THRUST
	20	L15	NINTLD • NM	PIQ	INTG D LOADS DUE TO GEN. FESP
LDL3	14		LENGTHA		INTG D LOAD DUE TO AEFO BOXES
	15		LENGTHE		INTG D LOAD DUE TO Z-SEE
	<b>1</b> 6	L14	LENGTHE	PINTY	INTG C LOAD DUE TO Y-SEE
LPI4	17	L15		BBXIO	XAAS COOPD. OF BOX FORCE LOAD
	18	L16	NEOXES	PBAIC	YAAS COORD. OF BOX FORCE LOAD
	19 20	L17 L18		BEZIO	ZAAS COOPD. OF BOX FORCE LOAD
	21	L19	NBOX NBOX	XI1 ETA1	BOX INNER YAAS BOX INNER YAAS
	22	L20		ZETA1	BOX INNER ZAAS
	23		NBOX	XI2	BOX CUTER XAAS
	24	L22	ивох	FTA2	BOX OUTER YAAS
	25	L23	NBOX	ZETA2	BOX CUTER ZAAS
LDI.5	17	L15	NAEFSB	SBXIO	XAA3 COORD OF SBE FOFCE
	18	L16	NAERSB	SBYIO	YAAS COORD OF SEE FOFCE
	19	L17	NAERSB	SB7 IO	ZAAS COORD OF SBE FORCE
	20 21	L18 L19	NSEETO NSPETO	XIS1 ETAS1	SBE INNER XAAS SBE INNER YAAS
	22	L20	NSPETO	ZETAS1	SBE INNER ZAAS
	23	L21	NSFETO	XIS2	SBE OUTER XAAS
					— · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

TABLE 6 (CONT\*D)

UNIT LOADS MODULE ARRAY DIMENSIONING

		PFOG ID	LENGTH	ARRAY NAME	DEFINITION
			NSBETO NSBEFO		SBE OUTER YAAS SBE OUTET ZAAS
LDL6	17	L <b>1</b> 5	MXFOW-MXCOL	FPH	BOX OR BODY FORCE DUE TO MODAL AMPLITUDE
	18	L16	NINTLD.MXCOL	PAQ	INTG D LOAD DUE TO MODAL AMPLITUDE

SPF	SLENDER BCCY ELEMENT
NBEAMS	NUMBER OF ICAD BEAMS
NINTLD	NUMBER OF INTEGRATED LOADS
NMGRP	NUMBER OF MASS GROUPS
NABGE P	NUMBER OF AFRO BOX GROUPS
NSEGFP	NUMBER OF SLENDER BODY ELEMENT GROUPS
NETESS	NUMBER OF STRESSES
NMASS	MAX. NO. OF MASSES IN THE NMGRP MASS GROUPS
NBCXES	MAX. NC. OF AERO BOXES IN THE NABGRP BOX GROUP
NBCX	NUMBER OF AERO BOXES (TOTAL)
NAERSE	MAX. NO. SIENDEF BODY ELEMENTS IN THE NSEGFP BODY GROUP
LENGTH	NINTLD.NMGRP.NMASS
LENGTHA	NINTLD.NAEGFP.NBOXES
LENGTHB	NINTLD.NSEGRP.NAEFSE
NSPETO	NUMBER OF SLENCER BODY ELEMENTS (TOTAL)
NENGS	NUMBEF OF ENGINES
NSYM	NUMBER OF SYMMETFIC MODES
NASYM	NUMBER OF ANTISYMMETRIC MODES
ЯM	TOTAL NUMBER OF MODES (NSYM+NASYM)
MXFOW	MAX (NEOX, NSEETO)
MXCOI	2-MAX (NSYM, NASYM)

\* Dimensioned only if sectional data are input

TABLE 7

ACTIVE SYSTEM MODULE AFRAY DIMENSIONING

DIM LEVEL	FEL LOC	PROG ID	LENGTH	ARRAY NAME	DEFINITION
CDI 1	1 2 3 4 5 6	L1 L2 L3 L4 L5	NTFM-MXORD NTFM-MXORD 2-MXCRD 2-MXCRD MXORD MXORD	ANUM ADEN ATEN ATFC ANUMT ACENT	TEMPORARY ARRAYS FOR FORMING TRANSFER FUNCTION POLYNOMIALS IFCS AND TECA

NTFM	MAX. NO. TRANSFER FUNCTIONS (NTFS OR NTFA)
MXBLK	NO. BLOCKS IN LARGEST TRANSFER FUNCTION
MXCBLK	MAX OLDER OF LARGEST FUNCTION BLOCK
MXCRD	MXBLK- (MXCPIK+1)

TABLE 8
FREQUENCY RESPONSE MODULE ARRAY DIMENSIONING

DIM LEVEL	FEL LOC	PROG I D	LENGTH	ARFAY NAME	DEFINITION
FDL1	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	L14 L15 L18	2 - NMMX - NMMX 2 - NMMX N VEW 2 - NM 2 - NMMX - NMMX NTOTAP - NS YM NTOTAP - NAS YM	Q TFM SPLS	FREQUENCY (FAD/SEC) GEN. RESPONSE SCRATCH FOR ACTIVE SYSTEM AEFO FORCE INTEGR MAT (SYM)
FDL2	8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	N2S N3S N4S	2 -NS YM2-NK 2 -NTOTAP-NK NTOTAP-NK NTOTAP-NK 2 -NTOTAP 2 -NASYM2-NK 2 -NTOTAP-NK NTOTAP-NK NTOTAP-NK 2 -NTOTAP-NK	FSALL FS TANS FS CAALL FAALL	SYM. GEN. GUST (ALL NK) SYM. MODULUS GUST (ALL NK) SYM. PHASE GUST (ALL NK) SYM. GUST FORCE ASYM. GEN. AERO (ALL NK) ASYM. GEN. GUST (ALL NK) ASYM. MODULUS GUST (ALL NK)

NMMX	MAX (NSYM, NASYM)
NVBW	NC. FREQUENCIES FOR SOLUTION (NFREQ)
NM	TOTAL NO. MCDES (NSYM+NASYM)
NK	NO. HARD FOINT AERO MATRICES
NTOTAP	TOTAL NO. A ERO ELEMENTS (NBOX+2-NSBETO)
NSYM	NO. SYM MCDES
NASYM	NO. ASYM MODES
NSYM2	nsym•nsym
NASYM2	Nasym• Nasym

TABLE 9
UNIT GUST LOAD MODULE AFRAY DIMENSIONING

LEVEL	LOC	ID	I ENGTH		DEFINITION
GDL1	2 3 4	L61 L1 L2	NFREQ NINTLD • NFREQ NINTLD • NFREO	PLOTV PS PA	PLOTTING ARRAY PLOTTING ARRAY SYMMETRIC UNIT GUST LOADS ANTISYMMETRIC UNIT GUST LOADS FREQUENCIES (RAD/SEC) ACCELERATION INDICES
GDL2	6 7	L4 L5	NK•NFREQ 2•NM•NFREQ	COEF Q	INTERPOLATION COEFFICIENTS GEN. RESPONSES
GLT3	8	L6	NINTID-NM	PIQ	INERTIA FORCES DUE TO GEN. RESPONSE
GEL4	8 9	L7 L8	2-NINTLD-NSYM 2-NINTLD-NASM	PAOS PAOA	AERO FORCES DUE TO SYM RESP. AERO FORCES DUE TO ASYM RESP.
GDI5	7 8 9 10 11	L52 L9 L10 L11 L12		ASMCOD NFNLAE NFNLSE PINTP PINTZ	SEE LOAD SEE LOAD
GDI.6	13	L62	2.NTCTAP	FGPS	SYM GUST FORCES
GDL7	13	L63	2.NTCTAP	FGPA	ASYM GUST FORCES

NFFEC	NO. FREQUENCIES FOR SOLUTION
NINTLD	NO. INTEGRATED LOADS
NK	NO. HARD POINT AERO MATRICES
NM	NO. TOTAL MCDES (NSYM+NASM)
NSYM	NO. SYMMETRIC MODES
NASM	NO. ANTISYMMETRIC MODES
NAEGFP	NO. AERO EOX GROUPS
NSPGFP	NO. SLENDER PODY ELEMENT GROUPS
NECKES	MAX NO. AERO BOXES IN ANY NABGRP BOX GROUP
NAERSE	MAX NO. SIENDER BODY ELEMENTS IN ANY NSBGRP BODY GROUP
LENGTHA	NINTLD • NA BGFP • NBO XES
LENGTHB	NINTLD-NSEGPP-NAERSP
NTOTAP	TOTAL NO. AFFO ELEMENTS (NBOX+2.NSBETO)

TABLE 10
TRIM MODULE APRAY DIMENSIONING

LEVEL	LOC		LENGTH	AKFAY NAME	refinition
	1 2 3	L1 L2 L14	NM NM NINTLD-NENGS	QDOT THE LOD	GEN. STATIC RESPONSE GEN. STATIC RATE RESPONSE INTGD LOADS DUE TO THRUST GEN. FORCE DUE TO THRUST
TEL 2	6	L4		FSYM	SYM. EQNS. STATIC TRIM RHS EQNS. STATIC TRIM GEN. SYM AEPO
TDL3		L7	NMA	FASYM	ASYM. EQNS. STATIC TRIM FHS EQNS. STATIC TRIM GEN. ASYM AEFO
TCL4	5	L11	NINTLD.NM	PIQ	INTGD INERTIAL LOADS, INERTIAL RESPONSE
TDL5	5	L12	2.NINTLD.NSYM	PAQS	INTGD SYM LOADS, AERO GEN. RESPONSE
	6	L13	2-NINTLD-NASM	PAQA	INTGD ASM LOADS, AERO GEN. RESPONSE

NM	NO. TOTAL MODES (NSYM+NASM)
NSYM	NO. SYM MCDES
MASM	NO. ASM MCDES
NINTLD	NO. INTGD LCADS
NENGS	NO. ENGINES
NMS	2+NO. ELASTIC MODES (SYM)
NMA	3+NO. OF ELASTIC MODES (ASYM)

TABLE 11
BLAST AND TIME HISTORY MODULE ARRAY DIMENSIONING

DIM	REL	PPOG	* - * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	ARRAY	
LEVEL	LOC	ID	LENGTH	NAME	DEFINITION
BDI 1	1	L1	NINTID	PSTR	SYM. TRIM LOADS
	2	L2	NINTLD	PATR	ASM. TRIM LOADS
	3	L21	NSTRES - NINTLD	STRESS	STRESS/INTGD LOAD
	5	L23	NINTLD	SYMCOD	ENGINE THRUST CENTER LINE LOAD MOD. (SYM)
	6	L24	NINTID	ASMCOD	CENTER LINE LOAD MOD. (ASYM)
BDL2	7	L3	NORMAX	NOR	BLAST OFIENTATION CODES
	8	L4	NORMAX	REST	BLAST ESTIMATED PANGES
	9	L5	8.NINTLD	STALDS	BLAST ESTIMATED PANGES INTEGRATED LOAD DEFINITION
	10	L6	NFFEC	OMEGA	FREQUENCIES (RAD/SEC)
	11	L7	LENGTH	PS	SYM. GUST LOADS (FFEO DOMAIN)
	11	L7	NSTFFS • NTMRSP	STF	RIGHT SIDE STRESSES
	12	L8	LENGTH	PA	ASM. GUST LOADS (FREQ DOMAIN)
	12	L8	NSTRSS-NTMRSP	STL	LEFT SIDE STRESSES
	13	L9	NIMGST	<b>VELG</b>	GUST VELOCITY TIMES
		L10	NIMGSI	TIMG	GUST VELOCITY TIMES
	15	T 1 1	NTMGST	S HO	CUST DENSITY
	16	L12	NFPEC	PLOTF	PLOT ARRAY
	17	L13	NFREC	PLOTA	PLOT ARRAY
	18	L14	2-NFFEQ	FTG	PLOT ARRAY PLOT ARRAY FOURIER TRANSFORM OF VELG-RHO
	19	L15	NINTLD-NTMRSP	PST	RIGHT SIDE LOADS (TIME DOMAIN)
		L16	NINTID-NTMRSP	PAT	RIGHT SIDE LOADS (TIME DOMAIN) LEFT SIDE LOADS (TIME DOMAIN) LOAD TIMES
	21	L17	NTMPSP	TIME	LOAD TIMES
	22	LIB	MAXI	PKL	PEAK LOADS (OR STRESSES)
	23	L19	NINTID-2	ALLOWS	MAX. ALLOWABLE STRESSES BOX AAS COORDINATES
	11	L7	6 - MBCX	GEOMBX	BOX AAS COORDINATES
	12	L8	6.NSFETO	GEOMBC	BODY AAS COOFDINATES

NINTLD	NO. INTEGRATED LOADS
NSTESS	NO. STRESSES
NENGS	NO. ENGINES
NOFMAX	NO. OPIENTATIONS TO ANALYZE
NFPEQ	NO. FREQUENCY SOLUTIONS
NTMRSP	NO. SOLUTION TIME POINTS
NTMGST	NO. GUST HISTORY TIME POINTS
NBOX	NO. PANEL BOXES
NSBETO	NO. SLENDER BODY ELEMENTS
LENGTH	2.NINTLD.NFREQ
MAX1	MAX (NINTLC-8, NSTRSS-8)

TABLE 12
RIGID MODULE ARRAY DIMENSIONING

LEVEL	LOC	ID		NAME	DEFINITION
RDL1	1	L1	NFPEÇ MAY1	OMEGA	FREQUENCIES
	3	1.3	NEORC	GEOM	TIME FORCE GECMETRY
	ŭ	T.4	2.NFCPC	CPT	FORCES DUE TO TRIM
	5	L5	2-NFORC-NFREQ	CP	FORCES AND PRESSURES VS FREQ
RDL2	6	L6	NBOX	IBOXES	AERO BOX NUMBERS SLENDER BODY ELEMENTS
	6A1	L7	2 • NS FE	ISBES	SLENDER BODY ELEMENTS
	DA Z	T.8	NSYM	O	GENERALIZED COOFDINATES
	6A3	L20	2-NFCFC-NK	FI	INPUT AERO GUST FORCES PEDUCED VELOCITIES FROM AERO
	6A4	L21	NK	VOBUS	PEDUCED VELOCITIES FROM AERO
	6A5	L22	NFOFC NK	RS	MODULUS GUST
	6A6	L23	NFORC • NK	TANS	PHASE GUST
	6A5	L9	MBOX • 5	GEOP	PANEL GECMETRY
	6A5	L10	MSEE • 6	GEOS	BODY GEOMETRY
	6A5	L10A	3 • NOFMAX	CP	PANEL GECMETRY BODY GEOMETRY GUST DIRECTION COSINES
	6A5	L11	2 • MBCX • MAX2	Ľ	BOX AERODYNAMICS
					SIENDER BODY AERO
RDL3	6		NTMGST	DP	CVEPPRESSURE
	6B1	L14	NTMGST	RHO	GUST DENSITY
	6E2	L15	NIMGSI	<b>V</b> G	MATERIAL VELOCITY
	6E3	L16	NFFEC	PLOTF	PLOT ARRAY
		L17	махз	PLOTA	PLOT ARRAY
	6P5	L18	2 - NFF EQ	FTG	FOURIER TRANSFORM OF VG-RHO
	6B6	L19	NFORC • NTMRSP	P	FORCES & PRESSURES VS TIME

MEEEO	NO EDECHENCY COLUMNONS
NFREQ	NO. FREQUENCY SOLUTIONS
NTMGST	NO. GUST FISTORY TIME POINTS
NTMPSP	NO. SOLUTION TIME POINTS
NFORC	NO. OF FORCES
NPOX	NO. OF AEFO BOXES
NSBE	NO. OF SIENCER BODY POINTS
NSYM	NO. OF SYMMETRIC MODES
NK	NO. OF PLEUCED FREQUENCIES ON AERO FILE
MBOX	NO. OF AERO BOXES ON AERO FILE
MSBE	NO. OF SLENDER BODY ELEMENTS ON AERO FILE
NORMAX	NO. OF ORIENTATIONS TO BE ANALYZED
ngust	NO. OF GUST ORIENTATIONS ON AERO FILE
MAX1	MAX (NTMGST, NTMRSP)
MAX2	Max (ns im, rgust)
MAX3	MAX (NFREQ, NTMRSP)

TABLE 13
MERGE MODULE AFFAY DIMENSIONING

DIN. LEVEL	FE <b>L</b> LOC	PROG ID	LENGIH	AFFAY NAME	DEFINITION
X DL 1	1	L1	INK1	FKIN1	FREQUENCIES TO EF MERGED FROM TAPE17 FILE
	2	L2	INK2	PKIN2	FREQUENCIES TO BE MERGED FROM TAPE18 FILE
	3	L3	INK1+INK2	PK	DESIRED FREQS ON TAPE19 FILE
	4	L4	NK1	RK1	REDUCED FREQS ON TAPE17 FILE
	5	L5	NK2	FK2	REDUCED FREQS ON TAPE18 FILE
	6	L6	LENGTH	WORK	WORK ARRAY

INK1	NO. OF FREQUENCIES TO BE MERGED FROM TAPE17 FILE
INK2	NO. OF FFEQUENCIES TO BE MERGED FROM TAPE18 FILE
NK1	NO. OF FPEQUENCIES ON TAPE 17 FILE
AK5	NO. OF FREQUENCIES ON TAPE18 FILE
LENGTH	6 • MAX (NEOX, NSPE)
NBOX	NO. OF AERO BOXES
NSF:	NO. OF SLENDER BODY ELEMENTS

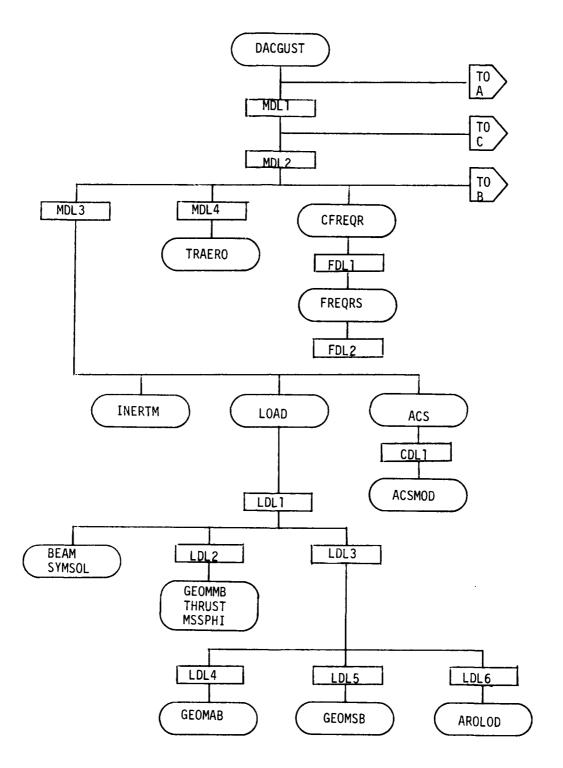


Figure 22. Dynamic Core Overlay Structure

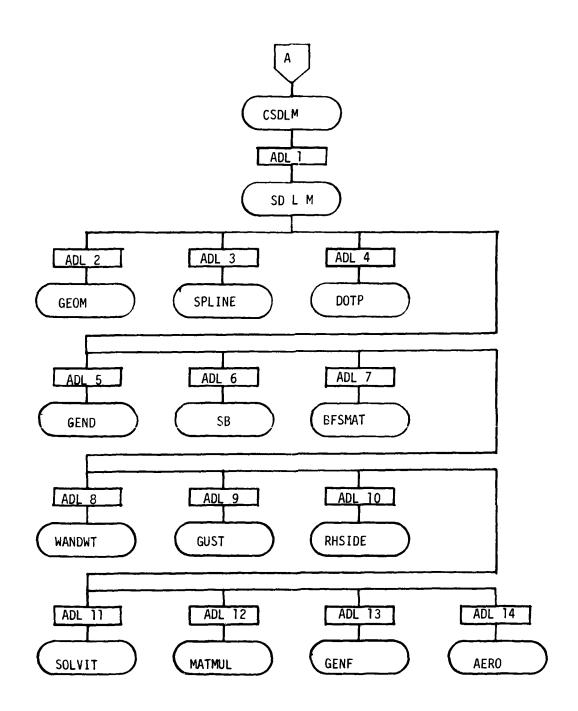
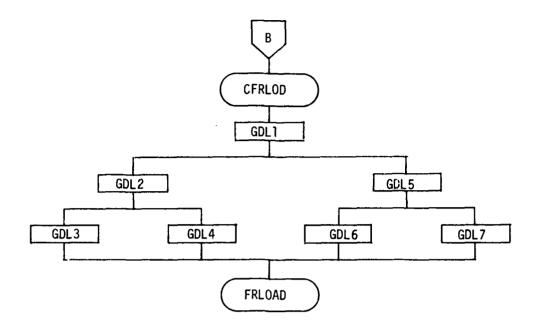


Figure 22 (cont'd). Dynamic Core Overlay Structure



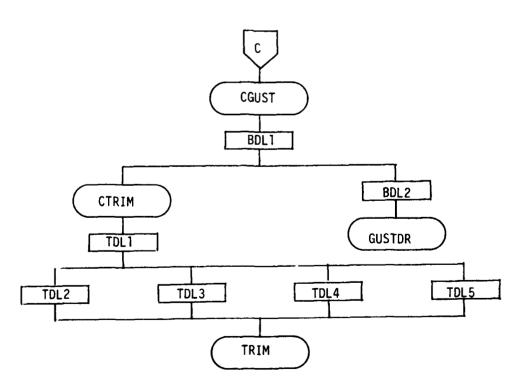


Figure 22 (Cont'd). Dynamic Core Overlay Structure

TABLE 14
CENTRAL MEMORY REQUIREMENTS

MODULE	CENTRAL MEMORY (DECIMAL WORDS)
Program	40,000
AERO	ADL1 + MAX (ADL6, ADL 11, ADL 12)
UNIT	MDL1 + MDL2 + MDL3 + LDL1 + LDL3 + LDL6
ACSM	Other modules are always longer
FRSP	MDL1 + MDL2 + FDL1 + FDL2
GUST	MDL1 + MDL2 + GDL] + GDL5 + GDL6
BLST	MDL1 + BDL1 + BDL2
RIGD	RDL1 + MAX (RDL2, RDL3)
MERG	XDL1

Note: If more than one module is to be executed then the amount of central memory required is that necessary for the longest module.

TABLE 15
XTF COMMON FLOCK DESCRIPTION

Loc	Variable	Description
1	AMACH	Mach number
2	GAMX	direction cosine in x-direction for current
		gust orientation
3	VSS	speed of sound
4	PO	atmospheric pressure at altitude
5	NMS	<pre>number of 'right hand side' mass points, including centerline masses</pre>
6	NSYM	number of symmetric modes
7	NASYM	number of antisymmetric modes
8	NOMOD	total number of modes, NSYM + NASYM
Ġ.	NFREQ	number of frequencies in frequency response
10	NENGS	number of engines on right hand side and centerline
11	IDENT	identification number of configuration
12	BZERO	reference semi-chord
13	F HO O	density at sea level
14	SIGMA	density ratio
15	EQUVAS	equivalent airspeed factor
16	IUNITS	airspeed units flag: = 2, knots
17	VKEAS	velocity, equivalent airspeed in knots
18	VIFPS	velocity, true airspeed in ft/sec
19	ALT	altitude, ft
20	KPFCHK	=nm, print all matrices in frequency response
•		and unit gust load calculations for orientations n and m
21	KPFCXI	=nm, print generalized response (q) and
21	VELCKI	integrated loads (P) due to unit gust for
- <b>-</b>	MDD DI C	orientations n and m
22	KPRBLS	=1, print load time history matrices
23	KPFTPM	=1, print all matrices in trim solution
24	KPRLDS	=1, print unit load matrices
25	KPRTMH	=1, print total load time history
26	IPLQ	<pre>=n, plot generalized response (q) for nth orientation</pre>
27	IPLL	=n, plot nth load due to unit gust for all orientations
28	IPL5L	=1, plot load time histories for RHS of aircraft =2, plot load time histories for LHS of aircraft =3, plot both RHS and LHS
29	NACC	number of accelerations
31	NEEAMS	number of beams for integrated loads
32	NINTLD	number of integrated loads
33	NSTRSS	number of stresses
34	NMGR P	number of groups of masses associated with beams

TABLE 15 (CONT\*D)

XTF COMMON FLOCK DESCRIPTION

	r / . h 3 .				
roc	variable	Description			
35	NABGFP	number of groups of aerodynamic boxes			
		associated with beams			
36	NSBGKP	number of groups of aerodynamic slender body			
		elements associated with beams			
37	NBOXES	maximum number of aerodynamic boxes per group			
38	NAERSB	maximum number of aerodynamic slender body			
		elements per group			
41	NK	number of reduced frequencies			
42	NG	number of gust orientations			
43	NBOX	number of aerodynamic lifting surface boxes			
4 4	NSBETO	number of aerodynamic slender body elements			
45	NB	number of aerodynamic bodies			
46	PATOTN	number of total aerodynamic points			
48	IDIMUL	dimension constant for unit loads			
51	AN	load factor			
52	7 DOT	climb rate			
53	RTURN	turn radius			
54	KMAN	manuever constant			
		=0, no manuever			
		=1, symmetric pull-up or push-over			
		=2, turn			
55	AE	bank angle			
56	AC	climb angle			
5 <b>7</b>	INDSYM	symmetry indicator			
61	NORMAX	maximum number of orientations to be considered			
62	TIMEMX	maximum time for time history, sec.			
63	EFR	weapon yield, KT			
64	KGFD	control constant for ground reflection			
		=0, no ground reflection			
		=1, include ground reflection			
<b>£</b> 5	KLPT	=1, iteration for critical range desired			
	stars e.	=0, no iteration			
6.6	HGAD	height of ground above sea level, ft			
	KLOAD	=1, new max allowable loads input			
5 "	NCFITS	=1, max stresses input			

TABLE 15 (CONT D)

XTF COMMON BLOCK DESCRIPTION

roc	Variable	Description
70	MXORD	maximum potential order of any transfer function
71	MXCFSN	maximum order of numerator of symmetric transfer function
72	MXORSD	maximum order of denominator of symmetric transfer function
73	MXOPAN	maximum order of numerator of antisymmetric transfer function
74	MXORAD	maximum order of denominator of antisymmetric transfer function
<b>7</b> 5	NTFS	number of symmetric transfer functions
76	NTFA	number of antisymmetric transfer functions
80	ISECT	≠0, sectional input data available
81	NDOF	number of degrees of freedom per mass station
82	IMS	number of mass property items =1, for mass point data =10, for NDOF=6 =16, for NDOF=7 =23, for NDOF=8
91	FINFRQ	final estimated frequency for zero forcing function modulus
92	NFG	number of first qust
93	NLG	number of last gust
96	IPPNTM	print flag for inertial module
97	DELT	initial delta time for solutions
<b>9</b> 9	<b>ABRADF</b>	scale factor for rotation modes
100	SIZFCT	size factor defining units of the input geometry data relative to inches

TABLE 16
AFOCOM COMMON BLOCK DESCRIPTION

Loc	Variable	Description
1	NTI	unit designator for fixed data deck (=31)
2	MCDES	number of modes
3	NP	total number of panels on all lifting surfaces
4	MSTRIP	maximum number of strips for all panels (for dimensioning)
5	NSMA X	max number of strips per panel
6	NCMAX	max number of chordwise boxes per panel
7	NTCTAL	total number of lifting surface boxes + 2MSBE
8	NB	total number of bodies
9	MSBE	maximum number of interference body elements
		(fcr dimensioning)
10	MBE	maximum number of interference body elements
		(for dimensioning)
11	ND	not used
12	NE	ground effect lag
13	NBY	number of y-oriented bodies
14	NBZ	number of z-oriented bodies
<b>1</b> 5	NTO	=NTP+NTY+NTZ (see below)
16	NTP	total number of lifting surface boxes
17	NTY	number of y-oriented interference body elements
18	NTZ	number of z-oriented interference body elements
<b>1</b> 9	NTYS	number of y-oriented slender body elements
20	NTZS	number of z-oriented slender body elements
21	MAXGF	number of components (groups of panels)
22	MAXSTF	number of superstrips on all panels
23	NSPETO	total number of slender body elements
24	NSTRIP	number of lifting surface strips
25	KP	reduced frequency
26	XM	moment axis
27	REFA	reference area
28	REFC	reference chord
29	REFS	reference semi-span
30	FMACH	Mach number
31	LINES	maximum number of print lines per page

TABLE 17

ZZZ COMMON BLOCK DESCRIPTION

Loc	Variable	Description
1-30	HEDR	case header information
	TITLE	matrix title information
43-48	DT	date and time
49	NIN	fortran unit designator for input data, =5
50	NOUT	fortran unit designator for output data, =6
5 <b>1</b>	KPOW	maximum number of lines per page
52	LINES	number of lines printed on current page
53	IPRNT	print flag
54	NER	error flag

TABLE 18
DISK2 COMMON BLOCK DESCRIPTION

Loc	Variable	Description
1 2-842 843 844 845 846 847	ND2 ITBL2 NFECSA NKD NG IBUMP VOBWS	fortran unit number for mass storage data, =2 table of record numbers of start of data items total number of records number of reduced frequencies number of gust orientations 2(1+NG) reduced velocities

TABLE 19
DDTPLS COMMON BLOCK DESCRIPTION

COL MON	/DDTBLS/DD	TPL (20,10)			
Loc	Variable	Description			
AEFOCYNAMIC FILE (TABLE 1)					
1,1	NT	unit designator, =19			
2,1	TYPE	file type, =4HAERO			
	INOUT	=1, input; =2, input and output; =3, output			
	STAT	current status: =1, read: =0, write			
5,1	LPN	last record number processed			
10,1	NK	number of reduced frequencies			
	NSYM	number symmetric modes			
12,1	NASYM	number of antisymmetric modes			
13,1	NGUS <b>T</b> NB	number of gust orientations			
14,1	NB	number of bodies			
	NEOX	number of lifting surface boxes			
	NSBETO				
1/,1	NSTRIP	number of strips number of superstrips			
10,1	MAXSTR NP	number of panels			
20.1	NER	=0, no errors processing data			
20,1	(121	=1, error occurred reading			
		=2, error occurred writing			
UNIT L	OAD FILE (T	ABLE 4)			
1,4	NT	unit designator, =34			
2.4	TYPE	file type, =4HUNIT			
3,4	INOUT	=1, input: =2, input and output: =3, output			
4,4	STAT	current status: =1, read: =0, write			
5,4	LRN				
	LKN	last record number processed			
10,4	NINTLD				
10,4		number of integrated loads number of stresses			
11,4	NINTLD	last record number processed  number of integrated loads number of stresses number of engines for thrust calculations			
11,4 12,4 13,4	NINTLD NSTRSS NENGS NSYM	number of integrated loads number of stresses number of engines for thrust calculations number of symmetric modes			
11,4 12,4 13,4 14,4	NINTLD NSTRSS NENGS NSYM NASYM	number of integrated loads number of stresses number of engines for thrust calculations number of symmetric modes number of antisymmetric modes			
11,4 12,4 13,4 14,4 15,4	NINTLD NSTRSS NENGS NSYM NASYM NK	last record number processed  number of integrated loads number of stresses number of engines for thrust calculations number of symmetric modes number of antisymmetric modes number of reduced frequencies			
11,4 12,4 13,4 14,4 15,4 16,4	NINTLD NSTRSS NENGS NSYM NASYM NK NABGRP	last record number processed  number of integrated loads number of stresses number of engines for thrust calculations number of symmetric modes number of antisymmetric modes number of reduced frequencies number of aero box groups			
11,4 12,4 13,4 14,4 15,4 16,4	NINTLD NSTRSS NENGS NSYM NASYM NK NABGRP NSBGRP	number of integrated loads number of stresses number of engines for thrust calculations number of symmetric modes number of antisymmetric modes number of reduced frequencies number of aero box groups number of slender body groups			
11,4 12,4 13,4 14,4 15,4 16,4 17,4	NINTLD NSTRSS NENGS NSYM NASYM NK NABGRP NSBGRP NBOXES	number of integrated loads number of stresses number of engines for thrust calculations number of symmetric modes number of antisymmetric modes number of reduced frequencies number of aero box groups number of slender body groups maximum number of boxes per aero group			
11,4 12,4 13,4 14,4 15,4 16,4	NINTLD NSTRSS NENGS NSYM NASYM NK NABGRP NSBGRP	number of integrated loads number of stresses number of engines for thrust calculations number of symmetric modes number of antisymmetric modes number of reduced frequencies number of aero box groups number of slender body groups			
11,4 12,4 13,4 14,4 15,4 16,4 17,4	NINTLD NSTRSS NENGS NSYM NASYM NK NABGRP NSBGRP NBOXES	number of integrated loads number of stresses number of engines for thrust calculations number of symmetric modes number of antisymmetric modes number of reduced frequencies number of aero box groups number of slender body groups maximum number of slender body elements per			
11,4 12,4 13,4 14,4 15,4 16,4 17,4 18,4	NINTLD NSTRSS NENGS NSYM NASYM NK NABGRP NSBGRP NBOXES NAERSB	number of integrated loads number of stresses number of engines for thrust calculations number of symmetric modes number of antisymmetric modes number of reduced frequencies number of aero box groups number of slender body groups maximum number of boxes per aero group maximum number of slender body elements per slender body group			

# TABLE 19 (CONT'D) DITELS COMMON BLOCK DESCRIPTION

Loc	Variable	Description
FREQUI	ENCY RESPON	SE FILE (TABLE 5)
	NT	unit designator, =35
	TYPE	file type, =4HFRSP
3,5	INOUT	=1, input; =2, input and output: =3, output
4,5	STAT	current status: =1, read; =0, write
5,5	LRN	last record number processed
11,5	NGUST	number of gust orientations
	NFREQ	number of frequencies
	NSYM	number symmetric modes
	NASYM	number of antisymmetric modes
15,5	NK	number of reduced frequencies used in
		interpolations
16,5	NTOTAP	number of total aero points
17,5	NFG	number of first gust
20,5	NER	=0, no errors processing data
		=1, error occurred reading
		=2, error occurred writing
UNIT	GUST LOADS	FILE (TABLE 6)
	NT	unit designator, =36
	TYPE	file type, =4HLOAD
	INOUT	=1, input; =2, input and output; =3, output
	STAT	current status: =1, read; =0, write
5,6	LRN	last record number processed
11,6	NGUST	number of gust orientations
12,6	NFREQ	number of frequencies
	NINTLD	number of integrated loads
14,6	NACC	number of accelerations
20,6	NER	=0, no errors processing data
		=1, error occurred reading
		=2, error occurred writing

TABLE 20
ALRODYNAMIC (AERO) FILE DESCRIPTION

Record		Item	Description
1	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12-20 21 22 23 24 25 26-50	TYPE NK NSYM NASYM NGUST NB NPOX NSBF NSTRIP MAXSTF NP - FMACH REFA REFS REFC XM	data set type (=4HAERO) number of reduced frequencies number of symmetric modes number of antisymmetric modes number of gust orientations number of bodi's number of lift ng surface boxes number of slen er body elements number of lifting surface strips number of superstrips on all panels number of pane s on all lifting surfaces not used mach number reference area
2	25 XM 26-50 - 1-N DELA DELX XIC CG CS EE SG YS ZS XIJ ISSTR COOFD NBAFAY	DELX XIC CG CS EE SG YS ZS XIJ ISSTR COOPD NBAFAY	box areas (DELA(I), I=1, NBOX) box chords (DELX(I), I=1, NBOX)  XAAS of centerline of 1/4 chord of boxes (XIC(I), I=1, NBOX) cosine of dihedral angle of strips (CG(I), I=1, NSTRIP) chord length of strips (CS(I), I=1, NSTRIP) half width of strips (EE(I), I=1, NSTRIP) sine of dihedral angle of strips (SG(I), I=1, NSTRIP) YAAS of centerline of strips (YS(I), I=1, NSTRIP) ZAAS of centerl e of strips (ZS(I), I=1, NSTRIP) XAAS of leading dge of strip centerline (XIJ(I), I=1, NSTRIP) superstrip number of each strip (ISSTF(I), I=1, NSTRIP) spanwise coordinate of strips (COORD(I), I=1, MAASTR) last box number of each panel (NBARAY(I), I=1, N) number of chordwise boxes per panel (NCARAY(I), I=1, N) number of slender body elements per body (NSBEA(I), I=1, NB)

TABLE 20 (CONT D)

AERODYNAMIC (AERO) FILE DESCRIPTION

Record	_		
type	Word	Item	Description
		YP ZB	YAAS of body centerlines(YB(I), I=1, NB) ZAAS of body centerlines (ZB(I), I=1, NB)
3	1-N	XI1	<pre>XAAS of inboard edge of 1/4 chord of boxes (XI1(I),I=1,NBO</pre>
		ETA1	YAAS of inboard edge of 1/4 chord of boxes (ETA1(I), I=1, NBOX)
		ZETA1	ZAAS of inboard edge of 1/4 chord of boxes (ZETA1(I), I=1, OX)
		XI2	XAAS of outboard edge of 1/4 chord of boxes (XI2(I), I=1, NBOX)
		ETA2	YAAS of outboard edge of 1/4 chord of boxes (ETA2(I), I=1, NBOX)
		ZETA2	ZAAS of outboard edge of 1/4 chcrd of boxes (ZETA2(I), I=1, NFOX)
4	1-N	X	<pre>XAAS of centerline of 3/4 chord of boxes (X(I),I=1,NBOX)</pre>
		ETA	YAAS of centerline of 3/4 chord of boxes (ETA(I), I=1, NBCX)
		ZETA	ZAAS of centerline of 3/4 chord of boxes (ZETA(I), I=1, NBOX)
Record	type 5	is omitt	ed if NB=0
5	1-N	XIS1	<pre>XAAS of leading edge of slender body elements (XIS1(I),I=1,NSBE)</pre>
		ETAS1	YAAS of leading edge of slender body elements (ETAS1(I), I=1, NSBE)
		ZETAS 1	ZAAS of leading edge of slender body elements (ZETAS1(I), I=1, NSBE)
		XIS2	<pre>XAAS of trailing edge of slender body elements (XIS2(I),I=1,NSBE)</pre>
		ETAS2	YAAS of trailing edge of slender body elements (ETAS2(I),I=1,NSBE)
		ZETAS 2	ZAAS of trailing dege of slender body elements (ZETAS2(), I=1, NSBE)
6	1-N	CP	<pre>direction cosines of gust orientations ((CR(I,J),I=1,3), =1,NGUST)</pre>
7	1-NK	RK	reduced frequencies

## TABLE 20 (CONT D)

## AERODYNAMIC (AERO) FILE DESCRIPTION

sype type	Word	Item	Description	
8	1-NBOX	HPS	deflection at 1/4 chord of due to symmetric modes	boxes
	Fepeate	d for J=	1,NSYM	
Record	type 🤉	is cmitt	ed if NASYM=0	
9	1-NBOX	НРА	deflection at 1/4 chord of due to antisymmetric modes	
	Fepeate	d for J=	1,NASYM	
Record	types 1	0 thru 1	3 are omitted if NB=0	
10	1-NSBE	H <b>2</b> S	deflection in z-direction slender body elements due symmetric modes	
	Repeate	d for J=	1, nsym	
Pecord	type 11	is omit	ted if NASYM=0	
11	1-NSBE	HZA	deflection in z-direction slender body elements due antisymmetric modes	
	Fepeate	d for J=	•	
12	1-NSBE	нүѕ	deflection in y-direction slender body elements due symmetric modes	
	Repeate	d for J=	1, ns im	
Record	type 13	is omit	ted if NASYM=0	
13	1-NSBE		deflection in y-direction slender body elements due antisymmetric modes	
	Repeate	d for J=	1, NASYM	

## TABLE 20 (CONT\*D)

## AERODYNAMIC (AERO) FILE DESCRIPTION

Record type	Word Item Description
Record	types 14 thru 31 are repeated for K=1,NK types 14 thru 31 are all complex type arrays
14	1-NBOX DPOS forces on lifting surface boxes due to symmetric modes Repeated for J=1,NSYM
15	1-NBOX FGPS forces on lifting surface boxes due to symmetric gusts Pepeated for J=1,NGUST
Record	types 16 thru 19 are omitted if NB=0
16	1-NSBE DZOS forces on z-oriented slender body elements due to symmetric modes Repeated for J=1,NSYM
17	1-NSBE FGZS forces on z-oriented slender body elements due to symmetric gusts Repeated for J=1,NGUST
18	1-NSBE DYOS forces on y-oriented slender body elements due to symmetric modes Fepeated for J=1,NSYM
19	1-NSBE FGYS forces on y-oriented slender body elements due to symmetric gusts Fepeated for J=1,NGUST
Fecord	types 20 thru 25 are ommited if NASYM=0
20	1-NBOX DPOA forces on lifting surface boxes due to antisymmetric modes Fepeated for J=1,NASYM
21	1-NBOX FGFA forces on lifting surface boxes due to antisymmetric gusts Pepeated for J=1,NGUST
Record	types 22 thru 25 are omitted if NB=0
22	1-NSBE DZOA forces on z-oriented slender body elements due to antisymmetric modes Repeated for J=1,NASYM

# TABLE 20 (CONT'D) AERODYNAMIC (AERO) FILE DESCRIPTION

Record			
type	Word	Item	Description
23	1-NSBE	FGZA	forces on z-criented slender body elements due to antisymmetric gusts
	Fepeated	for J=1	,NG UST
24	1-NSBE		forces on y-criented slender body elements due to antisymmetric modes
	Repeated	for J=1	I, NASYM
25	1-NSBE	FGYA	forces on y-oriented slender body elements due to antisymmetric gusts
	Fepeate	d for J='	NGUST
26	1-N	DPOS	<pre>generalized forces on lifting surfaces due to symmetric modes ((DPOS(I,J),I=1,NSYM),J=1,NSYM)</pre>
		FGPS	<pre>generalized forces on lifting surfaces due to symmetric gusts ((FGPS(I,J),I=1,NSYM),J=1,NGUST)</pre>
			are enited if Nr-A
Record	types 2	/ and 28	are omitted if NB=0
27	1-N	DZOS	<pre>generalized forces on z-oriented slender bodies due to symmetric gusts ((DZOS(I,J),I=1,NSYM),J=1,NSYM)</pre>
		FGZS	<pre>generalized forces on z-oriented slender bodies due to symmetric gusts ((FGZS(I,J),I=1,NSYM',J=1,NGUST)</pre>
28	1-N	DYOS	qeneralized forces on y-oriented slender
40	1-14	DIOS	bodies due to symmetric modes ((DYOS(I,J),I=1,NSYM,J=1,NSYM)
		FGYS	<pre>generalized forces on y-oriented slender bodies due to symmetric gusts ((FGYS(I,J),I=1,NSYM),J=1,NGUST)</pre>
Record	types 2	9 thru 3	1 are omitted if NASYM=0
29	1-N	DPOA	generalized forces on lifting surfaces due to antisymmetric modes
		FGPA	<pre>((DPOA(I,J),I=1,NASYM),J=1,NASYM) generalized forces on lifting surfaces due to antisymmetric gusts ((FGPA(I,J),I=1,NASYM),J=1,NGUST)</pre>

TABLE 20 (CONT'D)
AERODYNAMIC (AERO) FILE DESCRIPTION

Record type	Word	Item	Description
Record	types	30 and 31	are omitted if NB=0
30	1-N	DZ OF. FGZA	generalized forces on z-oriented slender bodies due to antisymmetric modes ((DZOA(I,J),I=1,NASYM),J=1,NASYM) generalized forces on z-oriented slender bodies due to antisymmetric gusts ((FGZA(I,J),I=1,NASYM),J=1,NGUST)
31	1-N	DYOA FGYA	generalized forces on y-oriented slender bodies due to antisym etric modes ((DYOA(I,J),I=1,NASYM,J=1,NASYM) generalized forces on y-oriented slender bodies due to antisymmetric gusts ((FGYA(I,J),I=1,NASYM),J=1,NGUST)

TABLE 21
UNIT LOAD (UNIT) FILE DESCRIPTION

Record	Word	Item	Description
1	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	TYPE IDENT NINTLD NSTRSS NENGS NSYM NASYM NASYM NK NABGRP NSBGRP NBOXES NAERSP	data set type (=4HUNIT) identification number number of integrated loads number of stresses number of engines for thrust calculation number of symmetric modes number of antisymmetric modes number of reduced frequencies number of aero box groups number of slender body groups maximum no. of boxes per aero box group maximum no. of slender body elements per slender body group
2	1-N	STALDS	<pre>Integrated load definitions ((STALDS(I,J),I=1,NINTLD),J=1,8)</pre>
ĵ	1-N	STRESS	Stress definition matrix ((STFESS (I,J),I=1,NSTRSS),J=1,NINTLD)
4	1-N	THRLOC	<pre>Integrated loads due to thrust ((THFLOD(I,J),I=1,NINTLD),J=1,NENGS)</pre>
5	1-N	THRGNE	Generalized loads due to thrust ((THFGNF(I,J),I=1,NSYM),J=1,NENGS)
6	<b>1-</b> N	PIQ	<pre>Integrated inertial loads due to unit modal amplitudes ((PIQ(I,J),I=1,NINTLD),J=1,NM) where NM=NSYM+NASYM</pre>
Fecord	types 7	and 8 a	re repeated for K=1,NK
7	1-N	PAQS	Integrated aero loads due to unit mcdal amplitudes for symmetric modes ((PAQS(I,J),I=1,NINTLD),J=1,NSYM)
8	1-N	PAQA	Integrated aero loads due to unit modal amplitudes for antisymmetric modes ((PAQA(I,J),I=1,NINTLD),J=1,NASYM)
9	1-N	SYMCOD	<pre>Symmetric centerline load modifier (SYMCOD(I), I=1,NINTLD)</pre>

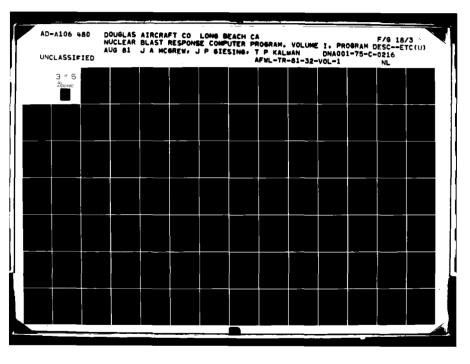


TABLE 21 (CONT®D)

UNIT LOAD (UNIT) FILE DESCRIPTION

Record type	Word	Item	Description
10	1-N	ASMCOL	Antisymmetric centerline load modifier (ASMCOD(I), I=1, NINTLD)
11	1-N	NFNLAF	Aero box group definitions ((NFNLAb(I,J),I=1,3),J=1,NABGFP)
12	1-N	PINTP	<pre>Integrated load due to aero boxes (((PINTP(I,J,K),I=1,NINTLD),J=1,NABGRP), K=1,NBOXES)</pre>
13	1-N	NFNLSE	Slender body element group definitions ((NFNLSB(I,J),I=1,3),J=1,NSBGFP)
14	<b>1-</b> N	PINTZ	<pre>Integrated loads due to slender body Z-force (((PINTZ(I,J,K),I=1,NINTLD),J=1,NSBGRP), K=1,NAERSE)</pre>
15	1-N	PINTY	<pre>Integrated loads due to slender body Y-force (((PINTY(I,J,K),I=1,NINTLD),J=1,NSBGRP), K=1,NAEFSB)</pre>

TABLE 22
FREQUENCY FESPONSE (FRSP) FILE DESCRIPTION

Record				
type	Word	Item	Description	
1	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9-10 11	TYPE IDENT NGUST NFFEQ NSYM NASYM NK NTOTAP VEL SIGMA	data set type (=4HFRSP) identification number number of qust orientations number of frequencies number of symmetric modes number of antisymmetric modes number of reduced frequencies used in the interpolations number of total aero points not used true velocity (ft/sec) density ratio	
2	1-N	CF	<pre>gust orientation direction cosines ((CF(I,J),I=1,3),J=1,NGUST)</pre>	
3	1-N	OMEGA	<pre>frequencies (rad/sec) (OMEGA(I), I=1, NFREQ)</pre>	
Feccr	d types	4 thru 9	are repeated for K=1,NFREQ and N=1,NGUST	
4	1 2 3 4 5	NOR IFREQ FFEQ IZFOS IZFOA	orientation number frequency number frequency (HZ) orientation for zero symmetric gust loads orientation for zero antisymmetric gust loads	
5	1-N	COEF	<pre>interpolation coefficients (COEF(I),I=1,NK)</pre>	
6	1-N	IVBWI	reduced frequency numbers of aero used for interpolation of this frequency (IVBWI(I), I=1, NK)	
7	1-N	Q	complex generalized displacement (Q(I),I=1,NM), where NM=NSYM+NASYM	
8	<b>1-</b> N	FGAFOS	complex symmetric aerodynamic element gust forces (F(I),I=NTOTAP)	
9	1-N	FGAROA	<pre>complex antisymmetric aerodynamic element gust forces (F(I),I=1,NTOTAP)</pre>	

TABLE 23
UNIT GUST LOADS (LOAD) FILE DESCRIPTION

Record			
type	Word	Item	Description
1	1 2 3 4 5 6 7-10 11 12 13-50	TYPE IDENT NG UST NF REQ NINTLE NACC VEL SIGMA	data set type (=4HLCAD) identification number number of gust orientations number of frequencies number of integrated loads number of acceleration mass points not used true velocity (FPS) density ratio not used
2	1-N	STALDS	<pre>Integrated load definitions ((STALDS(I,J), I=1, NINTLD), J=1, 8)</pre>
3	1-N	CR	<pre>gust crientation direction cosines ((CR(I,J),I=1,3),J=1,NGUST)</pre>
4	1-N	OMEGA	frequencies (rad/sec) (OMEGA(I),I=1,NFREQ)
Fecord	type 5	is omitt	ed if NACC=0
5	1-N	INDACC	acceleration mass point and degree of freedom numbers ((INDACC(I,J),I=2,),J=1,NACC)
			are repeated for K=1,NGUST re omitted if NACC=0
6	1-N	AS	complex symmetric accelerations ((AS(I,J),I=1,NACC),J=1,NFFEQ)
7	1-N	AA	<pre>complex antisymmetric accelerations ((AA(I,J),I=1,NACC),J=1,NFFEQ)</pre>
8	1-N	PS	<pre>complex symmetric integrated loads ((PS(I,J),I=1,NINTLD),J=1,NFREQ)</pre>
9	1-N	PA	<pre>complex antisymmetric integrated loads ((PA(I,J), I=1, NINTLD), J=1, NFREQ)</pre>

TABLE 24 MASS STORAGE FILE DESCRIPTION

Record type	Word	Item	Description
			are repeated for K=1,NK
1	1-N	DS	complex generalized forces due to symmetric modes, ((DS(I,J),I=1,NSYM),J=1,NSYM)
2	1-N	DA.	<pre>complex generalized forces due to antisymmetric modes ((DA(I,J),I=1,NASYM),J=1,NASYM)</pre>
Record	types 3	and 4 a	re repeated for N=1,NG
3	1-N	FS	complex gust forces due to symmetric modes (FS(I), I=1, NTOTAP), where NTOTAP=NBOX+2NSBE
4	1-N	FA	complex gust forces due to antisymmetric modes, (FA(I), I=1,NTOTAP)
5	1-N	SPLHS	<pre>aero force integration matrix for symmetric modes ((SPLHS(I,J),I=1,NTOTAP),J=1,NSYM)</pre>
6	1-N	SPLHA	<pre>aero force integration matrix for antisymmetric modes ((SPLHA(I,J),I=1,NTOTAP),J=1,NASYM)</pre>
7	1-N	GEOMBX	AAS coordinates of inboard and outboard edge of 1/4 chcrd of aero boxes ((GEOMBX(I,J),I=1,NBOX),J=1,6)
8	1-N	GEOMBD	AAS coordinates of leading and trailing edge of slender body elements ((GEOMBD(I,J),I=1,NSBE),J=1,6)
NSYM NASYM NBOX	= numbe	r of ant	metric modes isymmetric modes ting surface boxes

= number of lifting surface boxes
= number of slender body elements NBOX NSBE

### TABLE 25

#### SEGLOAD DIFECTIVE LISTING

```
A1
       TFFE
                 GEOM.
       TREE
                 SPLINE
A2
SPLINE INCLUDE SORT
A 3
        TREE
                 DOTP
DOTP
        INCLUDE ORGN
                 GEND
34
        TREE
JEND
        INCLUDE DPPS, CPZY, DYPZ, DZPY, SUBB, SUPP
A5
        TREE
                 SP
        INCLUDE DUMULT, DZYMAT, POWDYZ, MUZYC
SP
        TKEE
                 BFSMAT
A6
BFSMAT INCLUDE FWMW, FZ Y2
A7
        TREE
                 WANDWI
WANDWT INCLUDE GUST, FHSIDE, SOLVIT, MATMUL
A8
        TPEE
                 GENF
A9
        TREE
                 AEFO
A10
        TPEE
                 NEWH
A11
        TREE
                 PISTON
        TREE
                 CSDLM-(A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, A6, A7, A8, A9, A10, A11)
M1
CSDLM
        INCLUDE SDLM
CSPIM
       GLOBAL KDS, DIM
M2
        TFLE
                 INEFIM
М3
        TREE
                 ACS
                 LOAD- (BEAM, GEOMMB, MSSPHI, GEOMAB, GEOMSB, AFOLOD)
M4
        TFEE
LOYD
        INCLUDE TFAERC
                 CFREQF
M5
        TPEE
                 CFFLOD
.46
        TFEE
⊴17
        TPEE
                 CGUST-(CTRIM,GUSTDR)
GUSTDF INCLUDE GSTHST
        TREE
                 CPIGID
8P.
49
        TREE
                 CMEFGE
                 CF CGUST- (M1, M2, M3, M4, M5, M6, M7, M8, M9)
MAIN
        TREE
                 DISK2,222,XTF,AEROMX,DETBLS
        GLCBAL
        END
```

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#### SECTION VII

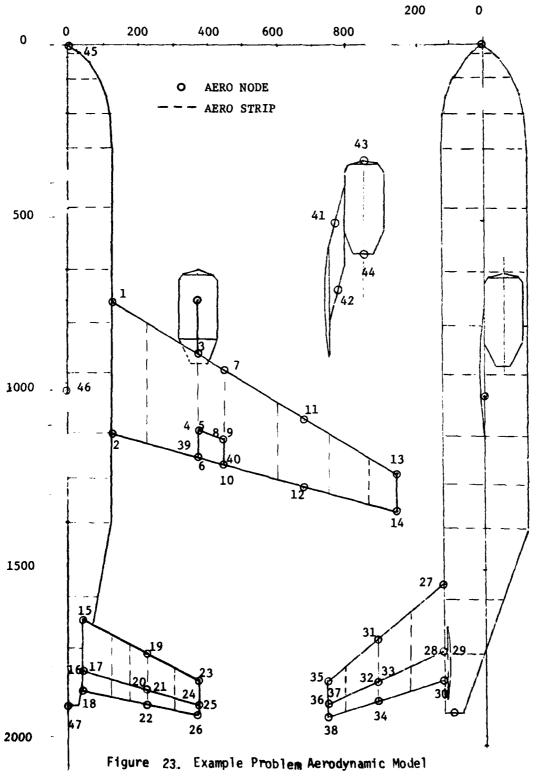
### **EXAMPLE PROBLEM**

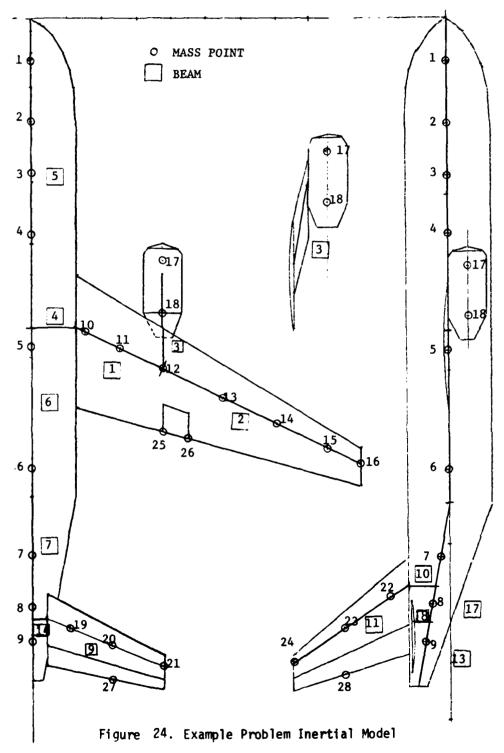
The sample problem chosen for analyses demonstration consists of a large twin engine transport. The number of degrees of freedom for the model are sufficient for demonstration of the large analyses capability of the program, though fewer aero strips, mass points, integrated loads, and elastic modes were used than necessary for a complete analyses of an aircraft of this size; 116 boxes, 19 slender body elements and 28 masses.

Figure 23 shows the aero mode points and aero strips. Figure 24 shows the mass points and beam network used. Figure 25 defines the integrated loads. The modes consisted of nine rigid body modes and trim modes plus 3 symmetric and 4 antisymmetric elastic modes. The elastic modes are simple symmetric and antisymmetric surface flapping modes of the wing and horizontal and vertical tail surfaces and simple in-plane and out-of-plane fuselage hinge modes.

Details of the model data may be found in the sample data input listings and sample run data which are given in Tables 26 and 27 through 30.

Table 27 consists of the printout of a pass through the aerodynamic module for a reduced frequency of zero. Table 28 illustrates the printout of the unit load module. Table 29 is for the Frequency Response and Unit Gust Load Modules. Only selected orientation output has been included for illustrative purposes. Table 30 details the output for a single iteration pass through the trim and blast portion of the program for one orientation. The plotted data are shown for the first iteration only.





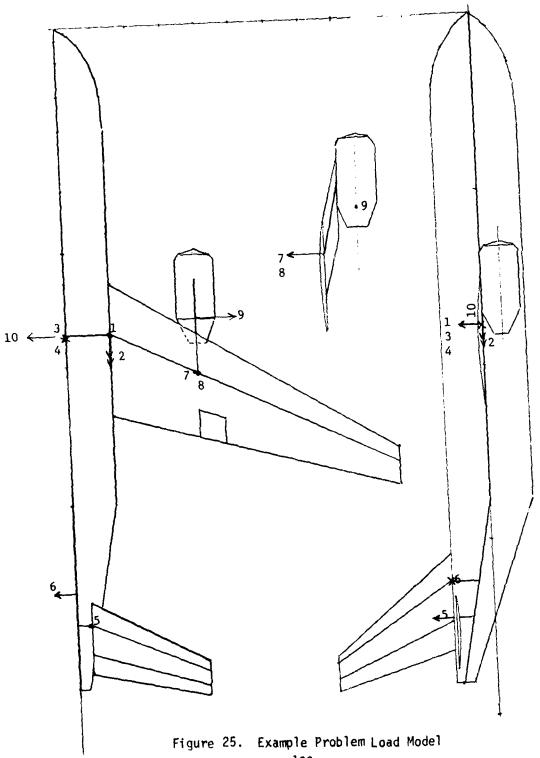


TABLE 26

EXAMPLE PROBLEM INPUT DATA LISTING

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1867-47 225. 145.76
1912-37 375. 1772-21
1912-37 375. 1772-21
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00	0.000.00	1190.66 44.96 1 0.375	1141.99 58.19 1 0.50	1211.45 58.19	1350. 146.35 1 0.375	0.85 1912.37 172.21	0.75 0.55224 1940.0
0.012 3	7959 7.25 1.75 PANFL DATA	893.61 0.0 0.25	1.0 1.0 939.80 44.96 1 0.3333333	1141.99	1243. 58.19 4 0.25	1.00 0.60 1840.0 111.137	0.50 0.403 1912.37
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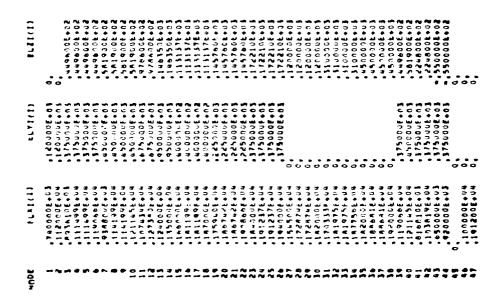
## TABLE 27 EXAMPLE PROBLEM OUTPUT LISTING AERODYNAMIC MODULE

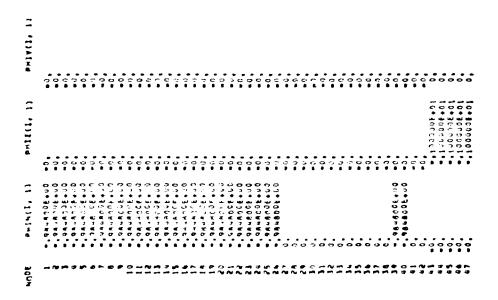
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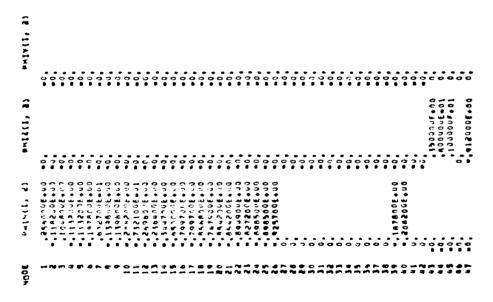
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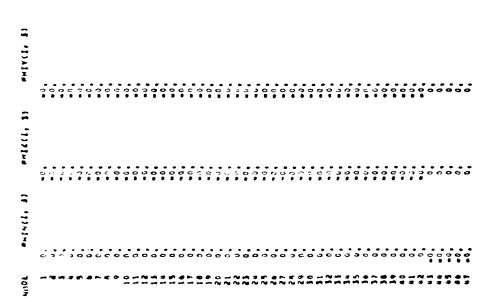
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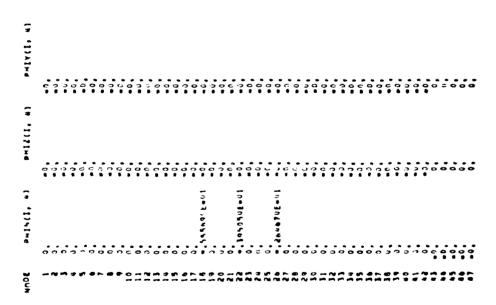


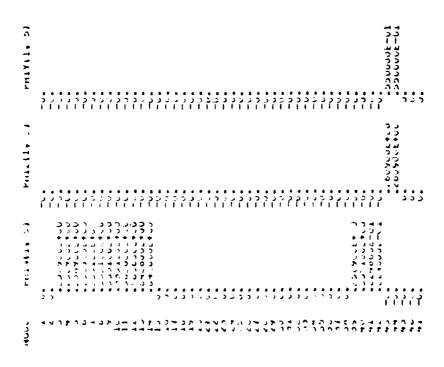


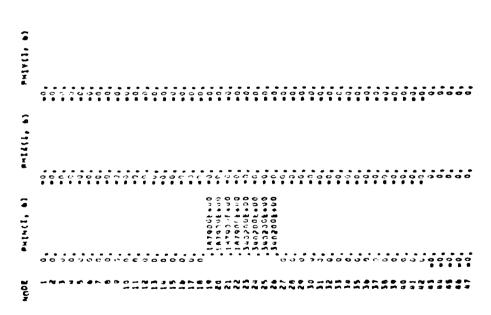


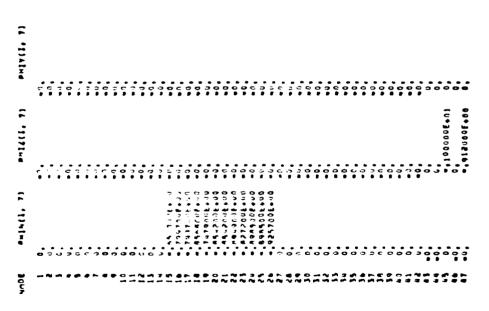
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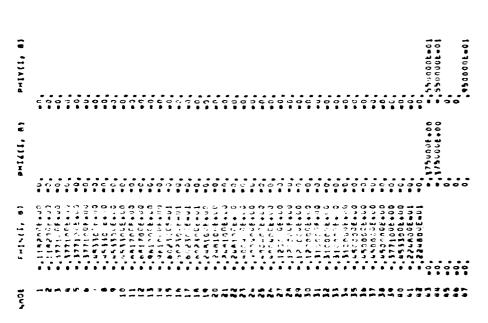


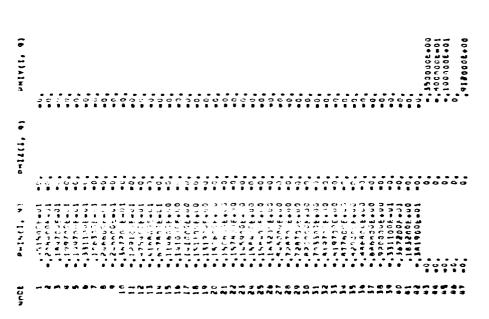


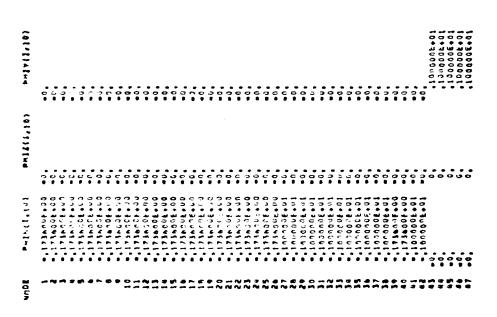


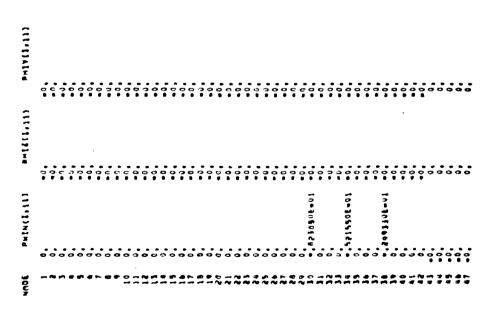


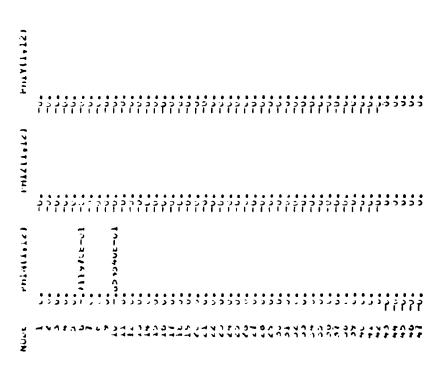


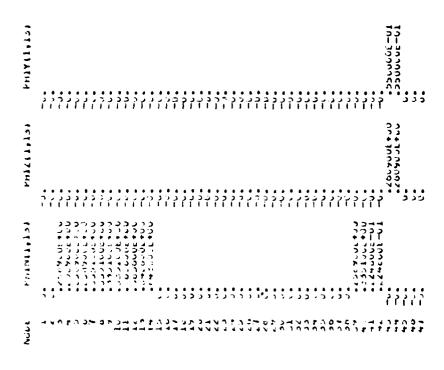


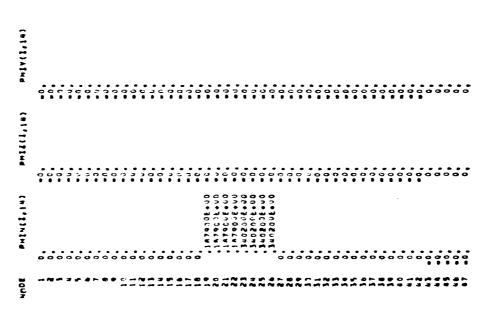


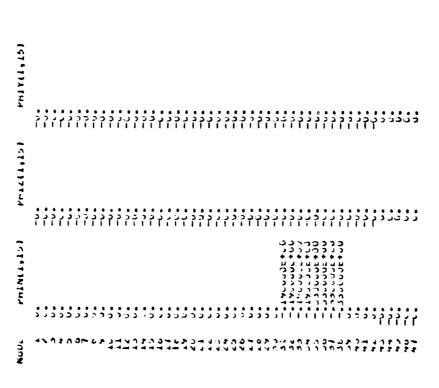


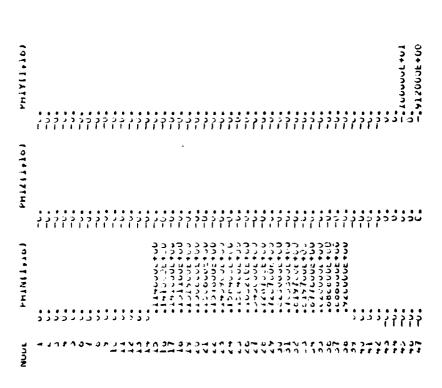












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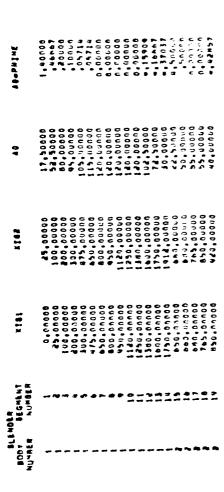
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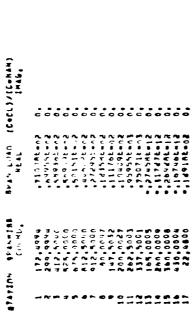
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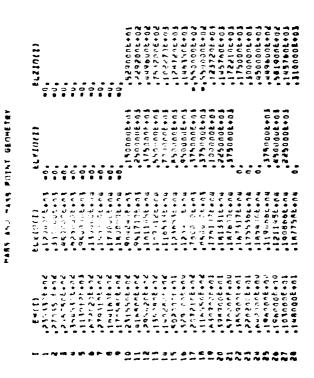
TABLE 28

EXAMPLE PROBLEM OUTPUT LISTING

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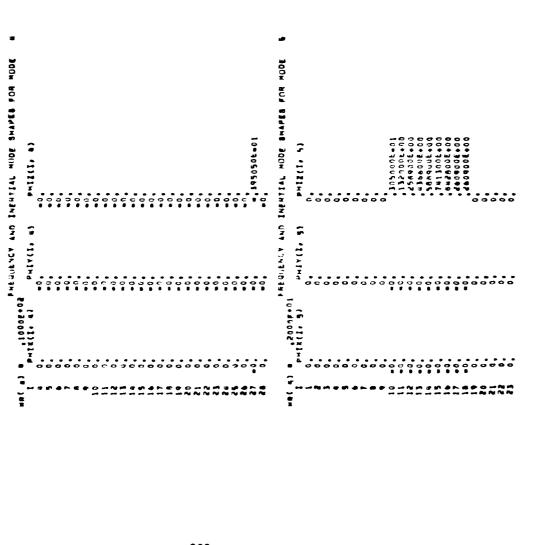
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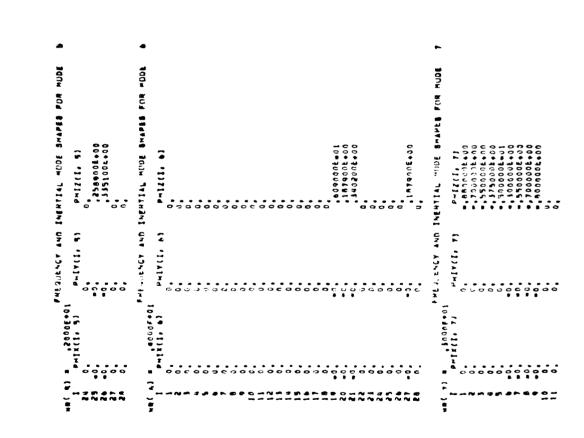
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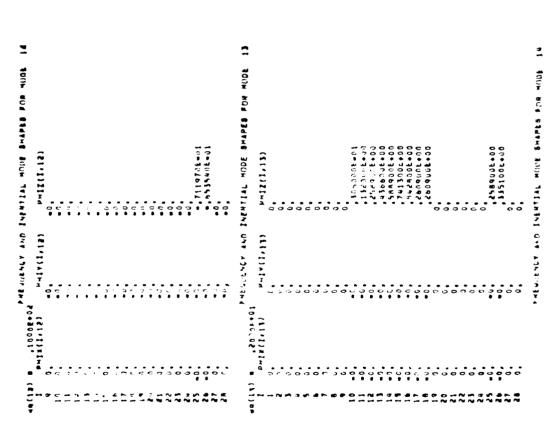


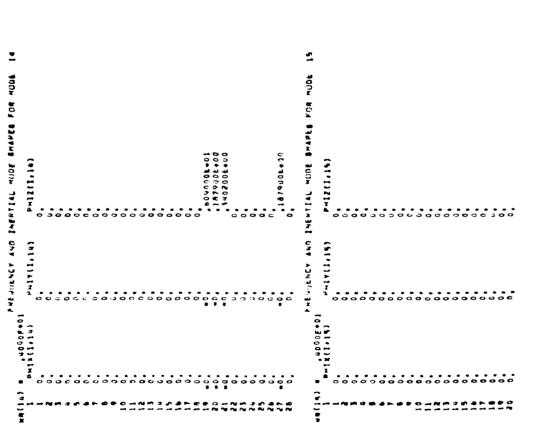
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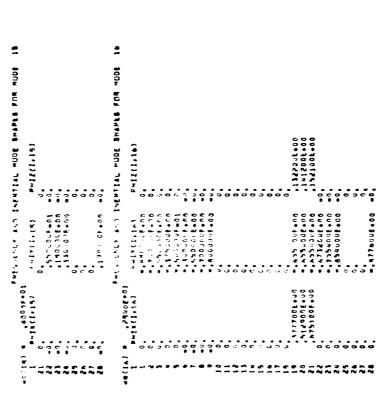
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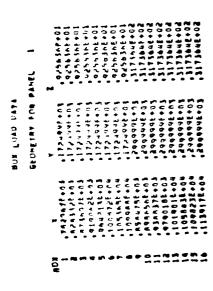
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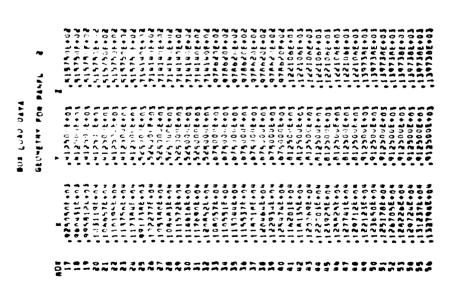
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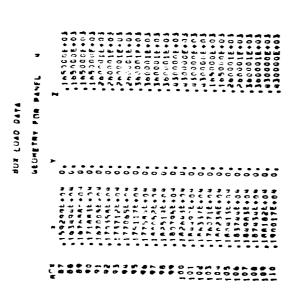
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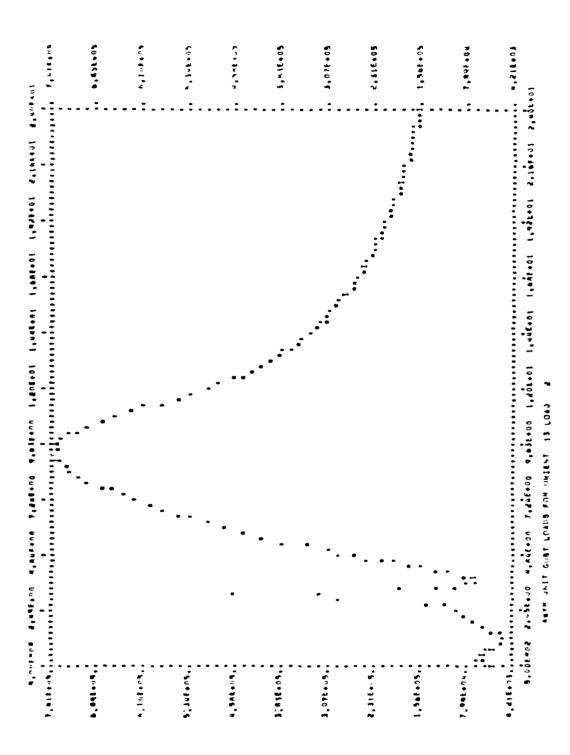
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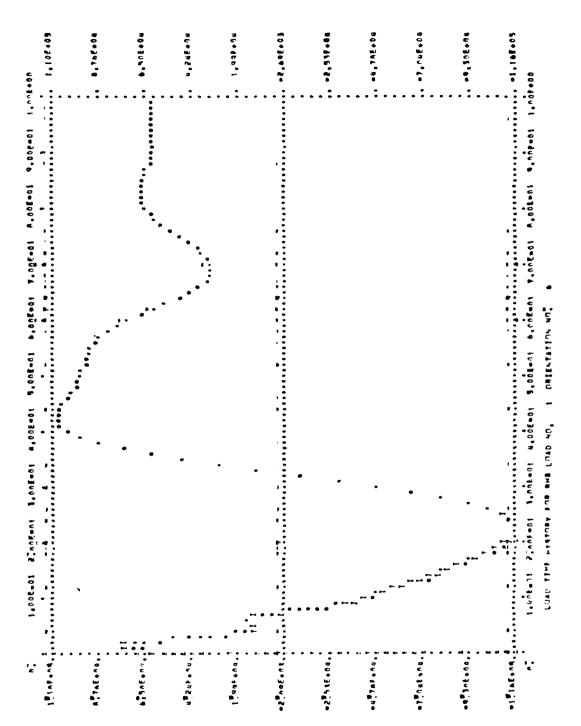
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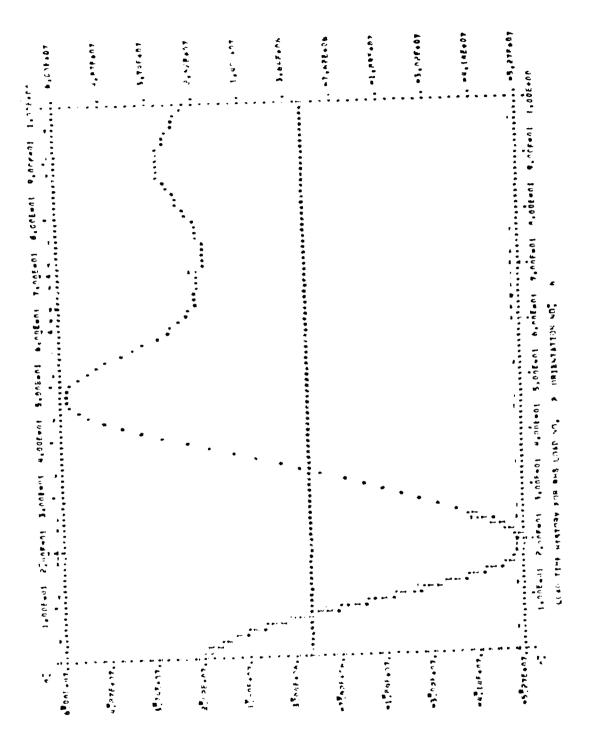
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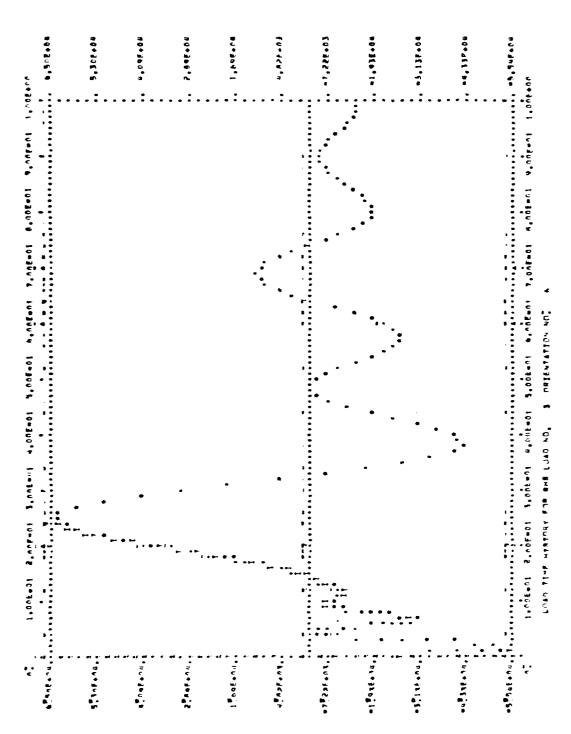


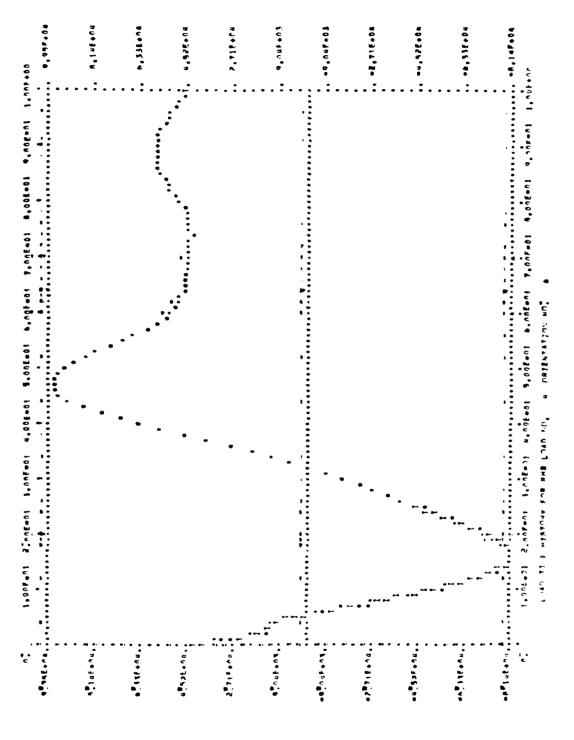
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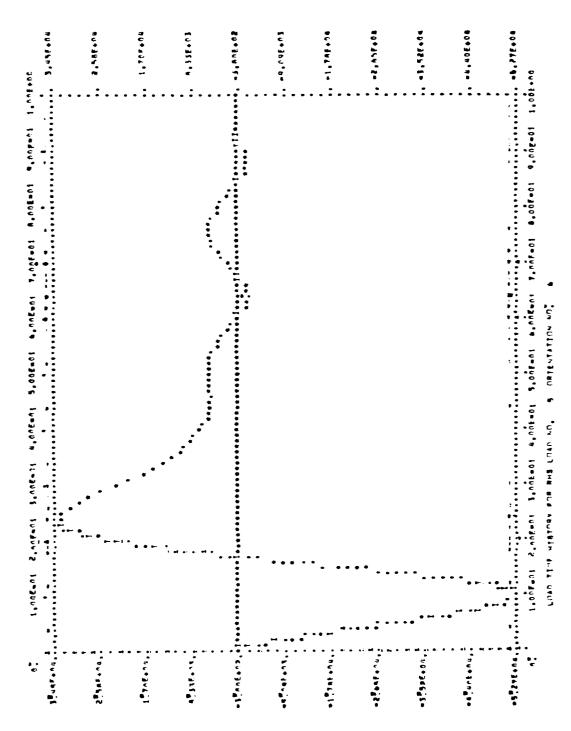
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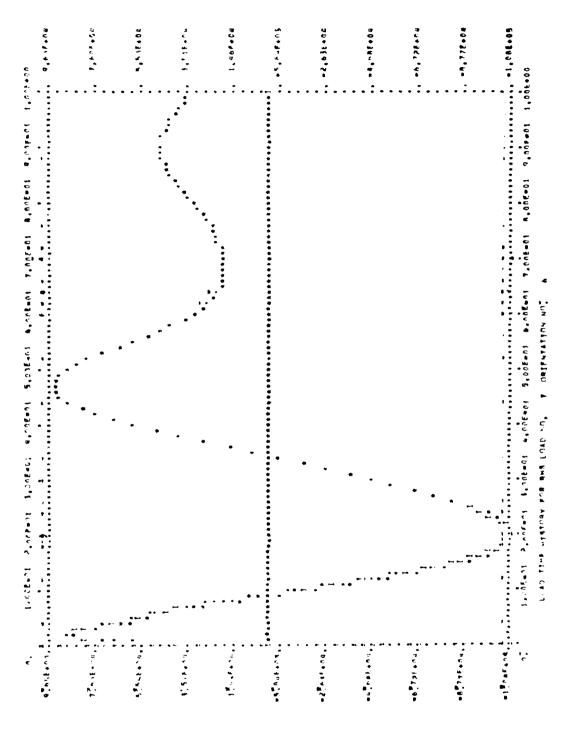


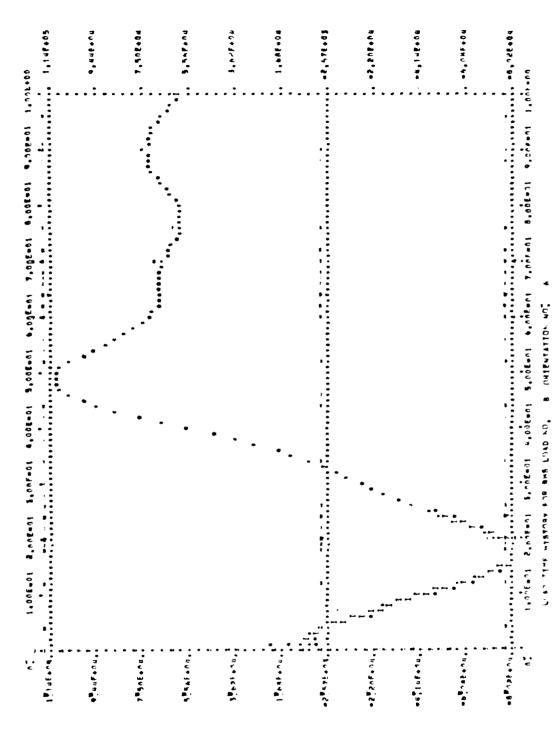


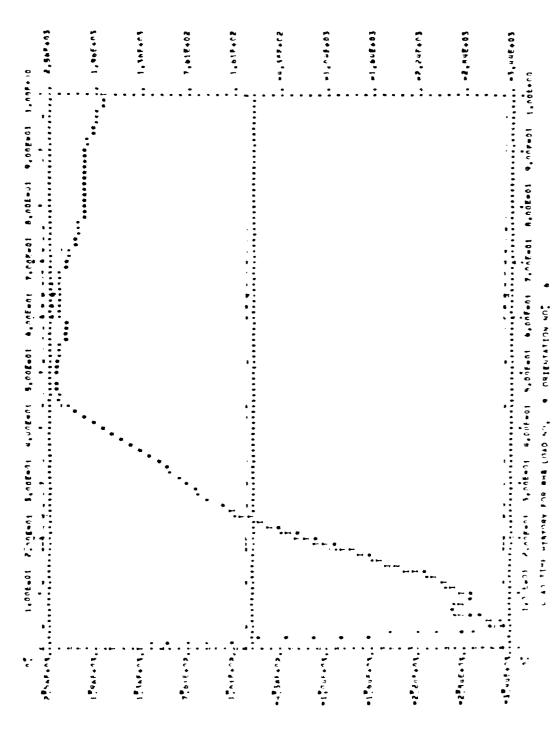


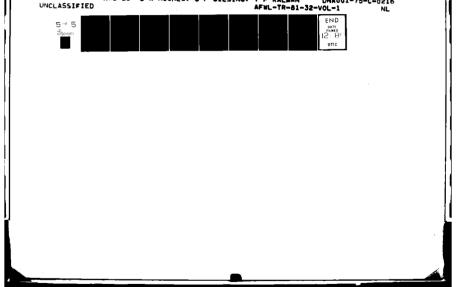












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